

OFFICERS NAMED FOR ART LEAGUE

Large Attendance at the Opening Meeting and More Than One Hundred Members Enrolled.

TO HOLD EXHIBIT THIS SPRING

Seymour Artists Will be Given a Prominent Place Among the Paintings to be Shown.

The Seymour Art Association was organized Friday evening at the Shields High School building. There was a large attendance of those who are interested.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. O. H. Montgomery, who was chairman of the committee appointed to secure members. Professor T. A. Mott was chosen as temporary chairman and Jay C. Smith as temporary secretary.

Professor Mott made an address emphasizing the value of an art exhibit to the entire community. There were three classes of people whom it helps, he said; first, the two hundred or more high school pupils and teachers, who are studying art in the local high school; second, the group of local artists, who are to be found in our city. Professor Mott said that he knew at least eight Seymour artists who do work that is a real credit to them and to our city. Third, all the people in the community, those who are now interested and those who become interested through the pictures shown in the exhibit.

Mr. Henri F. Gutherz, of Chicago, who happened in the city, was called on and made a few interesting remarks concerning art and its value to a community. He indicated that last evening's meeting probably means the beginning of a larger work for our community than it is possible to realize now. Mr. Gutherz represents the W. S. Thurber Art Galleries of Chicago.

A committee on nominations for permanent officers was appointed, consisting of Mrs. O. H. Montgomery, Miss Kate Andrews, R. A. Cox, Miss Adelaide Miller and Jay C. Smith. The committee retired to an adjoining room and on their return reported the following nominations, which the association adopted and elected as their officers.

President, Mrs. J. H. Carter. First Vice President, Professor T. A. Mott.

Second Vice President, Mrs. Frank J. Voss.

Secretary, J. H. Conner.

Treasurer, M. S. Blish.

Two pictures which have recently been presented to the high school were on exhibition last evening; one by Miss Anna Newman, art teacher in the Ft. Wayne high school; and the other by Miss Mary Overbeck, art teacher of the Cambridge City high school. These are beautiful water colors. Several artists in the state are interested in the organization of the Seymour art association and have volunteered to present to the Shields High School a canvas of their own to be the property of the school for study in the art department and for encouragement to the Seymour art association.

Superintendent Mott and the high school faculty are ambitious to have a collection of Indiana paintings in the Shields High School. In the collection they hope to include the work of Seymour artists. They greatly appreciate the encouragement given to the art movement, not only by our local people but by artists of other places as well.

One feature of the art exhibit which is to be arranged will be an exhibit of canvases by local artists of whom Seymour has quite a number who have shown their ability, although little attention as yet have been called to their work.

The preparation of a constitution was referred to the newly elected officers with the request that they report at the meeting to be held at the high school building next Friday evening.

WILL BECOME TRAINMASTER OF CINCINNATI SUB-DIVISION

C. A. Plumly, Assistant to General Superintendent, Will be Transferred Here.

According to an announcement made today by Superintendent J. C. Hagerty, C. A. Plumly, formerly trainmaster of the Southwestern division of the B. & O., will be returned here and will become trainmaster of the Cincinnati sub-division, including the Louisville Branch. He will maintain headquarters in this city. After serving as trainmaster on the Indiana division Mr. Plumly was transferred to Cincinnati where he became assistant to the general superintendent of telegraphs. After serving in that capacity for a few weeks he was again transferred to the position of assistant to the general superintendent. This position will be abolished, it is reported.

Mr. Plumly will succeed J. B. Parkhiser, who was appointed trainmaster of the Cincinnati Terminals the first of this month. His headquarters are at Cincinnati. Mr. Plumly is well known to the local railroad men and they welcome his return to Seymour.

MORE CHICKENS BROUGHT TO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Found in Barn in West Part of City and Will be Sold if Owner Does Not Claim Them.

The second bunch of stolen chickens to be turned over to the police within the last ten days were brought to the police station this morning. They were found by M. M. Walker who immediately notified the officials. The thieves left no clue and could not be traced. There were five in the sack and some of them were almost frozen to death. They were placed in the temporary chicken apartment at the city jail.

Nine days ago a sack of chickens were brought to the police headquarters and were held until today with the hope that the owner would claim them. As no one called for the chickens, however, they were sold today to a local poultry house.

The chickens received today will be held for a reasonable length of time and if unclaimed they will be sold. The money is paid into the city treasury.

Florida Farm Lands.

200 farms will be given away by the Chamber of Commerce, Lake Worth, Florida, (Palm Beach County) before April 30th. The land is excellent for grape fruit, oranges and winter vegetables. Write or call on me for full particulars. W. H. Burkley, Seymour. m9d

Eats for Saturday

Corns All Gone.

Nothing to Say Today.

Rexall Corn Solvent Did It. 25 Cents.

at Rexall Store.

H. H. CARTER

Successor to The Andrews Drug Co.

The Rexall Store

HOADLEY'S

The Bee Hive

SPECIAL SWEET PEAS

5 Cents An Ounce

All New and Tested Seeds

The Bee Hive

Country Sausage, lb. 18c

Back Loins from back, country, lb. 23c

Head Cheese, country, lb. 15c

Country Lard, lb. 15c

10 lbs. or more, lb. 13c

Country Hams, lb. 19c

Country Shoulders, lb. 14c

Lettuce, lb. 20c

Grape Fruit, each. 5c

Oranges, dozen. 20-25-30c

Radishes, 2 bunches. 5c

Green Onions, bunch. 5c

Rhubarb, each. 5c

Carrots, peck. 40c

Partridges, peck. 40c

Kale, peck. 20c

Sweet Potatoes, pound. 5c

Cranberries, quart. 15c

Fine Cabbage, lb. 3c

DEPUTY WARDENS MEET IN SEYMOUR

At District Session It Is Decided to Assist in Enforcing Federal Game Laws.

AUTHORITY WILL BE GIVEN

Local Fishermen Urge Commissioner

George W. Miles to Locate Fish Hatchery Here.

Eighteen deputy fish and game commissioners from the southern Indiana counties held a district meeting here today to discuss certain laws and regulations concerning that department. George W. Miles, state fish and game commissioner, was here and presided over the meeting. A closed session was held this morning and a public meeting was conducted this afternoon at the city building.

The deputies discussed the new federal game law prohibiting the hunting of ducks and other water fowls in Indiana for several years and decided that they would cooperate with the federal authorities in enforcing the law. Prior to this time the state deputies have made little effort to enforce the federal regulations. It is understood that the state deputies will be given authority to arrest violators but until the commissions are issued they will report to the United States marshal and arrests will be made at his direction. Alleged violators of this law must appear before the federal court at Indianapolis.

The deputies discussed other plans for enforcing the laws for the protection of game and fish in Indiana. Formerly the deputies of the department held an annual meeting at Indianapolis but this plan was found to be expensive for some of the deputies in the outlying counties. For some time two district meetings have been held. The northern Indiana district will hold its meeting the middle of this month.

At the session this afternoon a number of local fishermen and others interested in locating a fish hatchery here met with the deputies and pointed out the advantages of building a hatchery here. About two years ago the matter was taken up with the state fish commissioner and Mr. Miles made a trip to inspect the various locations offered. At the meeting today he said that he thought Seymour had exceptionally good railroad facilities and that at least one or two of the proposed locations would be acceptable if the water supply was sufficient.

One or more large buildings will be erected at the hatchery and several artificial lakes will be arranged. Local fishermen are very anxious to have the hatchery located here and at their request Mr. Miles promised to come to Seymour again in the summer and make another inspection of the locations.

An Announcement.

On April 13 the ladies of the St. Paul Evangelical church will give their annual Easter supper. Don't forget the date, April 13.

Mrs. Harry Findley, Chairman.

Mush Roll 5c. All Grocers. m25d

PUBLIC NEGLECTS SAFETY WARNING

Data is Collected by B. & O. Southwestern Crossing Flagmen in Six Cities and Towns.

PEDESTRIANS ARE CARELESS

4,333 Persons Walked Across Tracks at Chestnut Street—3,960 Failed to Look for Trains.

With the view of determining to what extent the "safety first" regulations are observed by the public in crossing railroad tracks, flagmen at the principal B. & O. Southwestern crossings at Seymour, Aurora, Milan, North Vernon, Mitchell and Loogootee have prepared reports showing the number of persons and vehicles that crossed the tracks from 6 o'clock a. m. until 6 o'clock p. m. on March 4 and also what percentage of the pedestrians and drivers took the precaution to see if a train was approaching. The reports were filed at the request of the division engineer and are on file today at his office. The statements show that a very small percentage of persons looked for coming trains.

The report filed by George Kramer, flagman at the Chestnut street crossing, this city, shows that on that day between 6 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. 4,333 persons crossed the tracks, the number being much larger than many would believe. The number, of course, included all persons who walked across the tracks and some of them were on the street several times during the day. On the same day 538 vehicles and 124 autos crossed the tracks. Twenty-nine interurban cars were counted and twenty-nine trains.

Of the total number of persons who crossed the tracks, 3,960 failed to look in either direction and depended only upon the whistle or bell of the approaching trains to warn them of their danger. The others looked either in one direction or both. According to the report there are more people on the street from 5 until 6 o'clock p. m. than at any other hour of the day. During that hour 483 persons crossed the tracks. Many of these were school children returning from school. 445 crossed the tracks from noon until 1 o'clock. Eighty-six persons were counted by Mr. Kramer from 6 until 7 o'clock in the morning.

At Milan 276 teams and 697 persons were counted. Only 2 automobiles crossed the tracks on that day. Nineteen motor cars, 262 teams and 336 persons were counted by the flagman at Aurora.

The flagman at Loogootee reported 1,980 pedestrians, 266 teams and no automobiles.

Mitchell's report shows but 216 persons and 30 teams crossed the railroad at the principal street on the day the count was made.

At all the above mentioned places only a small percentage exercised any precaution in crossing the tracks. Most of them walked across without first looking in either direction.

The B. & O. Southwestern Railroad Company is making an effort to impress the public with the fact that it is a matter of safety to first see

if any trains are coming before crossing the tracks. It is dangerous to depend solely upon the warning of the whistle and bell for during times when the traffic is heavy the warning signals cannot be heard for the rumbling of the wagons, especially on paved streets. The Railroad desires that the public take an interest in the safety first movement for its own protection as well as for the protection of the Company.

Almost every day a number of persons will take risks in crossing the tracks in Seymour. It is quite a common occurrence to see persons running across the track when they see a train approaching and then stand and watch it until the caboose or last coach has passed the street crossing. Many drivers of vehicles and automobiles will frequently endeavor to cross the track despite the warnings of the flagmen.

ECLIPSE OF MOON VISIBLE ON EVENING OF MARCH 11

Middle of Eclipse Will be Reached at 11 O'clock—Three-fourths of Surface Will be in Shadow.

The most important astronomical event of the month will be the partial eclipse of the moon, which will occur on the evening of March 11. The moon enters penumbra at 4:41 p. m.; that is, at this time the earth first intercepts some of the sunlight for a part of the moon. The amount of light cut off gradually increases but the amount is so small that nothing is noticed until near the time when the moon enters the "shadow," at 9:11 p. m. At this time the earth intercepts all of the light for a part of the moon and prevents us from seeing that part. The important part of the eclipse begins at this time. More and more of the moon's surface is thus eclipsed until the middle of the eclipse is reached at 11:13 p. m. At this time the greatest amount, nine-tenths of the moon's surface will be hidden. About a tenth of the southwestern part will not be obscured. The eclipse then begins to pass off. The moon leaves the shadow at 12:44 a. m. and leaves the penumbra at 1:45 a. m., ending the eclipse.

The moon crosses the earth's shadow in a southeasterly direction. The eastern portion will be eclipsed first. The eclipse can be seen wherever the moon is visible; that is, over about half of the earth. Excluding a very small partial eclipse of the sun in August, this is the only eclipse of the sun or moon visible here this year. The eclipse is of no great importance to astronomers. An observer on the moon is the shadow would see a total eclipse of the sun. Owing to the lack of an atmosphere on the moon, however, the eclipse would be more striking than a similar one on the earth. Our own atmosphere would cause the earth to appear encircled by a halo of gorgeous golden and crimson light, and the corona, prominences and zodiacal light would be far brighter than ever we see them. The temperature on the moon would rapidly undergo a very great change, for there is no atmosphere to store up the sun's heat.

Dr. Neal Matlock brought a patient, Raymond Weddle, from Medora here this morning to have his tonsils removed. The operation was performed by local physicians at the home of W. H. Hughes.

The remains of the late James Sweet were taken to Lexington this morning for burial, accompanied by Mrs. Sweet and son.

GIVES VALUABLE FARM TO PURDUE

Moses Dunn, of Lawrence County, Announced Gift of Five Hundred Acres to University.

INCLUDES LARGE ORCHARD

According to Terms Land Must be Used for Experimental Purposes Quarry on Farm.

By United Press.

Indianapolis, March 7—Moses Dunn, of Bedford, today announced that he would give his five hundred acre farm in Lawrence county to Purdue University to be used as an agricultural experiment station. As soon as the offer was made officials of Purdue University made public their acceptance.

According to the terms of the gift the farm must be used entirely for experimental purposes. It includes a valuable orchard and a stone quarry. Dunn is a bachelor and the last member of his family. He is seventy-two years old.

SEYMOUR TEAM WILL PLAY LAFAYETTE AT STATE MEET

Basket Ball Tournament at Bloomington Will Continue Only Two Days—Decision Today.

By United Press.

Indianapolis, March 7—The board of control of the Indiana Athletic Association decided today to limit the basketball contest at Bloomington to two days. This means that the winning team will be required to play five games on Saturday.

The contests among the high school teams will start Friday morning at 7 o'clock. The final game will be played at 10 o'clock Saturday night.

The schedule is as follows:

Seymour vs. Lafayette, 7 o'clock Friday morning.

Bedford against Paoli, 5 o'clock Friday afternoon.

Seventy-seven teams have entered.

\$25 FINE AND SUSPENDED JAIL SENTENCE GIVEN

Miss Grace Marshall Pleaded Guilty of Charge of Assault and Battery on Fred Kahrs.

Miss Grace Marshall pleaded guilty in circuit court Friday to the charge of assault and battery upon Fred Kahrs, of Fleming, and was fined \$25 and costs and sixty days in jail. The jail sentence was suspended by Judge Swails.

It is alleged that Miss Marshall shot Kahrs through the shoulder several months ago. She testified that Kahrs had annoyed her at various times. The intent included in the original affidavit was nolle by the prosecutor, the prosecuting witness having agreed.

E. C. Bollinger as agent has sold the Leslie property on East High street to Bruce Jarvis. Mr. Leslie and family have moved to Indianapolis for future residence.

Dr. R. H. Thomas, who came home Tuesday night because of illness, is better and will return to Indianapolis Sunday morning.

FREE MAJESTIC TONIGHT

"SMITH & VANCE" Comedy Musical Artists.

A Combination of Standard Music & Refined Comedy, featuring Xylophones & OVERLAND WESTERNS

4 Cow Boys on World's Longest Ride and Endurance Test. Don't fail to see Pinto and Nip, the Record Horse and Dog. Tonight Only.

(A) "PATHE'S WEEKLY REVIEW NO. 14-14" News (Pathe)

(B) "RED HAWK'S SACRIFICE" Indian Drama (Kalem) with Art Ortega, Chas. Bartlett, Mona Darkfeather and Rex Downs.

(C) "HIS GUIDING SPIRIT" Drama (Selig) with William Stowell, Harriet Notter, Roy Watson, Joe Hazleton and Ethel Pierce.

Prices—Lower Floor 10c. Balcony REMEMBER \$5.00 IN GOLD GIVE AWAY EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT

U. R. M. or Red Rose Flour

Will be given a full sized package of Maple Corn Flake.

Red Rose 69c

U. R. M. 59c

Just received fresh lot of Shorts home made head cheese.

MAYES' Cash Grocery

Phone 658. Free Delivery.

T. M. JACKSON, Jeweler

GEO. F. KAMMAN, Optometrist

YOU'LL POINT WITH PRIDE

to your Glasses when you buy them from us for they will give you every possible satisfaction. We provide the finest glasses and spectacles for old and young, and we are experts in the correct adjustment of lenses to suit all visions. As a relief from chronic headaches our Glasses are known to be a specialty.

Image of a woman looking through a telescope.

ST. PAUL SYSTEM ai JUGGLED FIGURES

At Least, So Says Interstate Commerce Commission.

SUBMITTED WRONG REPORTS

Direct Allegation Is Made in Official Statement That Irregularities in Reports of Operations Submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission Were Made For the Purpose of Influencing Disposition of Securities.

Washington, March 7.—A report containing charges against the management of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad has been handed down by the interstate commerce commission. The commission charges that reports by this great railroad to the interstate commerce commission regarding its income and other revenue features were falsified.

In condemning the irregularities in the accounting the commission points out in its report that the St. Paul company during the years of the construction of its line to the Pacific from 1906 to 1909 inclusive, transported men and material for the building of the new 1,400-mile extension. It also advanced funds for construction, amounting on Jan. 1, 1909, to about \$82,000,000.

"Under the accounting rules of the commission," the report continues, "the St. Paul company was permitted to include in its accounts a proper revenue for such transportation, rents for equipment and other of its facilities used in the construction of the Puget sound road and interest on the funds advanced. This should have been done from month to month and from year to year as the service was performed and the funds so made available to the Puget sound company. That course, however, was not pursued. On the contrary the St. Paul company included in its income accounts for the year 1910 all the interest, rents and revenues assignable to the period prior to July 1, 1909, the sum total amounting to over \$4,000,000. In the same year it also decreased its operating expenses account by crediting thereto \$500,000 on account of salvage from cars destroyed previous to the year 1907. By means of their entries the income of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad company for the year 1910 was overstated by more than \$5,000,000.

The commission says that as a result of this overstatement of income for 1910 the report of the St. Paul company for the succeeding year showed an apparent falling off in revenue and income compared with the previous year of more than \$2,000,000.

The commission calls attention to the fact that the St. Paul in its report to stockholders for 1911 explained this falling off as follows:

"The large decrease in the net operating revenue is accounted for by the inability to obtain increased rates and the great increase in the cost of labor."

"This statement," the report proceeds, "was not in accordance with the facts in the case. These departures from what were the actual facts, are sufficiently serious to merit the strongest condemnation."

The commission adds, however, that the delinquencies in the accounting of the Puget sound company, the St. Paul's subsidiary, are of even greater significance. The commission points out that the outcome of the construction of that line was watched intently by the public, especially as regards the returns to the parent company; that a showing of profit from its operations could not fail to enhance the credit of the St. Paul company. The commission adds:

"Large traffic was offered to the Puget sound line as soon as it was opened, and the evidence before us leads us to think that a correct showing of the operating results for the first year would have been most satisfactory. Not content, however, with a statement of the facts, the income of the Puget sound line was greatly overstated, a variety of expedients having been resorted to for this purpose."

DISBARRED FROM PRACTICE

Appellate Court Sustains Bar's Action in Hartridge Case.

New York, March 7.—Clifford W. Hartridge, counsel for Harry K. Thaw at his first trial for the killing of Stanford White, has been disbarred from the practice of law by the appellate division of the supreme court. The court found that Hartridge had squandered \$39,000 to induce women witnesses who might have testified against Thaw, to leave the city.

Daniel O'Reilly, another of the Thaw lawyers, died not long ago after serving a term on Blackwell's Island for receiving stolen property.

Rob Paymaster of \$10,000.

St. Louis, March 7.—Two robbers armed with revolvers robbed John Lucas, paymaster of the Brown Shoe company here of \$10,615. The robbery took place in front of a branch office of the company. The bandits escaped by leaping into Lucas's automobile and pointing their revolvers at the chauffeur, whom they commanded to drive for the northern limits of the city.

THETUS W. SIMS.

Representative in Congress From Tennessee.

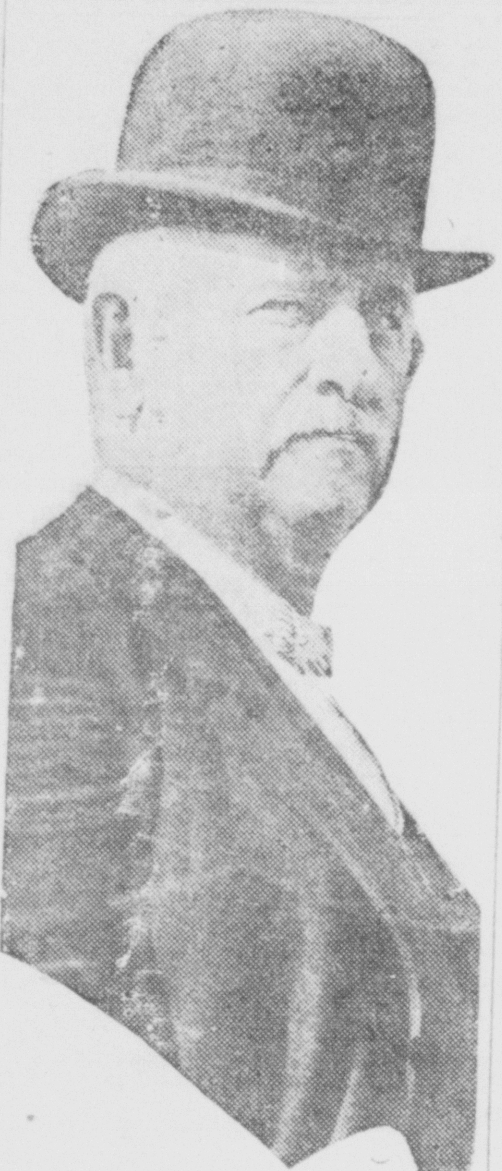


Photo by American Press Association

A LIVELY DEBATE IS PROMISED IN HOUSE

Opposition to Repeal Still Determined.

Washington, March 7.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce has made a prompt response to President Wilson's recommendation for the repeal of the free tolls clause of the Panama canal act. By a vote of 14 to 2 the committee reported favorably the Sims bill, which proposes the repeal of the objectionable clause. The measure will be brought up in the house for discussion within a week and every effort will be made to facilitate its passage.

Evidence continues to indicate more clearly that the opponents of the measure will seek to block its passage on the ground that it amounts to an effort to purchase Great Britain's friendship in the international complications now confronting this government.

Senator Jones of Washington, a Republican, introduced a resolution calling on the president to advise the senate what nations have protested against the passage of coastwise vessels through the Panama canal free of tolls and what representations have been made concerning the same. The Jones resolution calls for copies of all communications received from foreign countries in regard to this subject and the answers submitted by the United States.

Another resolution introduced by Senator Poindexter, Progressive, of Washington, calls upon the president to explain to the senate just what connection the repeal of the law may have with delicate foreign relations mentioned vaguely in the president's address. Senator Poindexter said he believed that the senate was expected to know just what the situation was.

The indications are that the debate on the Sims bill will be one of the liveliest witnessed in the house since Mr. Wilson became president.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

Orders for the sterilization of twenty convicts under a new state law have been issued by the Iowa state board of control.

The income tax bids fair to live up to the expectations of the administration by producing about \$5,000,000 annually in revenue paid by close to 425,000 individuals.

The plant of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Press was damaged to the extent of \$50,000 in a fire which destroyed \$160,000 worth of property in the business section of Syracuse.

Frank Caesar, who was granted a Carnegie medal and a pension for life for saving the life of a policeman in riots at Clymer, Pa., was killed accidentally by the policeman.

Forty women in Illinois lost their lives in 1913 from pouring kerosene or gasoline into their kitchen stoves to make the fire burn, according to the annual report of the state fire marshal.

Oreste Shillitoni, murderer of two New York policemen, has been sentenced to be electrocuted at Sing Sing April 13, on the date set for the execution of four gunmen for the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

Former President Taft, in a speech at Boston, deplored the influence of newspapers upon jurors and declared that he had pardoned two or three men who had been convicted by public clamor when they were innocent.

URGES SHIVELY TO KEEP QUIET

Mr. Bryan Doesn't Want Debate On Mexico.

ASKS SENATE TO REMAIN MUM

Indiana Senator, as Acting Head of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Is Reminded by the Secretary of State That Pending Outcome of Present Negotiations Public Debate Will Be Inopportune.

El Paso, March 7.—It is declared that Villa has given General Luis Terrazas another five days in which to raise the half million peso ransom for his son, Luis, Jr. General Terrazas stated, however, that he could not raise the money, since the rebels have seized and confiscated all his property. Generally it is not believed that young Terrazas will be executed if the ransom is not paid, as it is thought that the rebels consider him more valuable alive than dead.

Washington, March 7.—All investigations regarding the killing of foreigners on the Mexican border, will wait on Carranza and his investigating commission, according to indications here. Carranza has now added the case of Gustav Bauch, the American who was reported to have been executed in the Jarez jail by Villa's order, to the task of the commission of three constitutionalists which he appointed to investigate the Benton case.

Mr. Bryan has informed Governor Colquitt of Texas, who is exerting himself to obtain the apprehension and punishment of those thought to be responsible for the kidnapping and hanging of Clemente Vergara, an American citizen, that he was at liberty to take up the question of the extradition of the alleged offenders with the governor of the border state of Nuevo Leon in whose jurisdiction the men are thought to be. Consul Garrett who is also investigating the case, is reported to have found several witnesses to the execution of Vergara.

The senate has made no plans for a hearing for General Felix Diaz who is now in Washington seeking support for his proposed uprising in Mexico for the deposing of General Huerta. Senator Shively, who is acting chairman of foreign relations committee, has been put in possession of full information as to the plans of the state department in dealing with Mexico. At the same time he was urged to use his influence with other members of the foreign relations committee to prevent public debate in the senate on the Mexican situation.

It is known that Secretary Bryan advised Senator Shively that consular Agent Carothers who is now with General Carranza had advised the state department that Carranza's commission of investigation thoroughly would investigate the Benton and Bauch cases. The secretary of state admitted that no decision had been yet reached by his department as to whether the commission appointed to view the body of Benton would proceed to Chihuahua or whether the original plan would be abandoned.

VINDICATE SUPERINTENDENT

Commissioners Found He Gave Punishment Only When Necessary.

Connersville, Ind., March 7.—George Ostheimer, superintendent of the Fayette county infirmary, who was charged with cruelty to the inmates, was vindicated by the board of county commissioners. After several weeks' investigation they decided that he was not guilty, as charged by the officers of the charity organizations. He was accused of beating old and crippled men and women, and witnesses asserted that he had broken broomsticks over an insane man's head. The commissioners decided that Mr. Ostheimer had administered punishment only when necessary.

Held on Riot Charge.

New York, March 7.—Frank Tannenbaum, the twenty-one-year-old industrial worker of the World and leader of a small army of unemployed who have been invading churches in this city for the purpose of getting food and lodging, has been held for the grand jury in connection with the raid of Wednesday night on St. Alphonsus church by Tannenbaum and 190 of his followers. Tannenbaum, who had been released on \$7,500 bail after his preliminary hearing, was held in the same bail. The charge against him is inciting a riot.

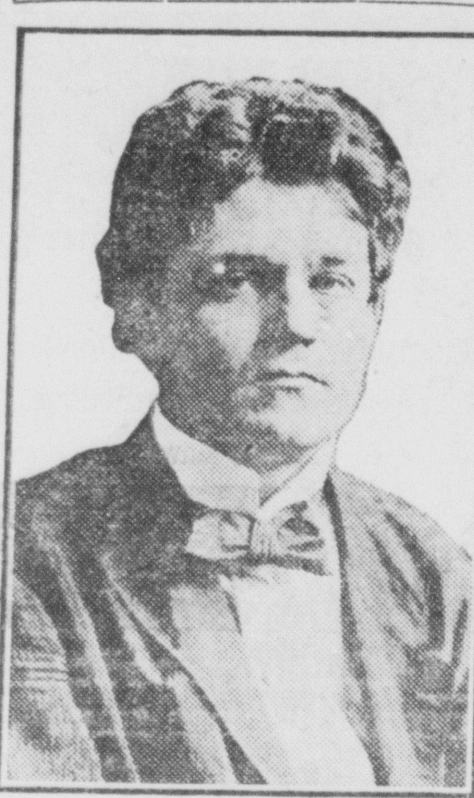
Earle Is on Trial.

Romorantin, France, March 7.—Ferdinand Pinney Earle, the American artist, and Miss Charlotte Herman are on trial here for the kidnapping of Earle's son by his first wife, Mme. Fischbacher, from a school at La Motte Beuvron.

Chief Justice H. M. Claybaugh of the supreme court of the District of Columbia is dead.

FREDERICK LANDIS

Denies That He Is in the Senatorial Race.



BRAZIL IS MENACED BY RACIAL TROUBLES

Stability of Present Government Threatened.

Washington, March 7.—According to advices received at the state department from the American embassy at Rio Janeiro, lives and property of Americans in Brazil are not menaced by the political disturbance now occurring in that country. Unofficial advices received here indicate that the trouble is a combination of racial, regional and political conflicts.

The threatened upheaval comes at a most unfortunate moment, according to opinion here. The presidential elections are due to be held in the near future and already the race is on with bitterness which in some quarters is regarded as dangerous for the stability of the Brazilian government. Ruy Barbosa is the liberal candidate and he and his running mate have come out with a declaration that under the Brazilian administration they cannot get justice in the counting of the ballots. It is the contention of Barbosa and his supporters that he was really elected at the last presidential election but that he was counted out.

Advices to the Brazilian embassy here from Rio Janeiro said the capital was quiet and that there was no ground for alarm on account of the disturbances which caused a proclamation of martial law. The government, Ambassador Da Gama announced, is in complete control of the situation, and the state of siege proclaimed until the end of the month, as a precautionary measure, might be raised before that time.

GOSSIP FROM THE CAPITAL

Bits of Washington News of Particular Interest to Hoosiers.

Washington, March 7.—Two hay dealers of Goshen, Ind., are the subjects of fraud orders just issued by the postmaster general. The order bars them from using the mails to carry on their business. The Interstate Hay company of Goshen was promoted by H. E. Johnson. The post-office charges that the company raised the weights on the invoices sent to the consignee, failed to pay the freight as agreed in the invoice, failed to pay for the hay bought when the consignee could be induced to release the bill of lading, failed to take the goods bought if the market declined before shipping instructions were sent, pretended to have paid the claims of the consignee in order to obtain a remittance from the consignee, and evaded debts by stating that a check was inclosed in a letter when it was not. Levi L. Johnson, also of Goshen, is included in the order.

W. G. Atwood of Indianapolis has been appointed as senior civil engineer with the interstate commerce commission, and Albert J. Waskon of Jackson county, has been appointed a stenographer for the same commission.

Frank S. Bright, formerly of Indianapolis, is confined to his home here, suffering from a broken ankle. He received the injury in attempting to board a streetcar.

The president has nominated John J. Cleary for postmaster at Terre Haute.

WEATHER EVERYWHERE

Observations of United States weather bureaus taken at 8 p. m. yesterday follow:

	Temp.	Weather.
New York.....	33	Snow
Boston.....	32	Snow
Denver.....	24	Cloudy
San Francisco..	32	Clear
St. Paul.....	30	Snow
Chicago.....	32	Cloudy
Indianapolis...	33	Snow
St. Louis.....	38	Snow
New Orleans...	50	Clear
Washington...	32	Snow

Cloudy.

LANDIS SAYS HE'S NOT A CANDIDATE

Didn't Know He Was Running for Senate.

ANSWERS RECENT CRITICISMS

Declaring That He Would Decline Such Nomination if Tendered Him and Denying That He Is in the Indiana Senatorial Race, Frederick Landis Comments on His Present Alliance With the "Drys."

Logansport, Ind., March 7.—Frederick Landis of this city, former Republican member of congress from the Eleventh Indiana district and Progressive candidate for lieutenant governor of Indiana in 1912, has issued a statement denying that he will be a candidate for the United States senate and declaring he would decline a nomination if tendered him.

Landis's statement is the result of criticism which has been aimed at him following a speech at Muncie, when he allied himself with the anti-saloon cause and declared himself a convert to the "dry" movement. In this statement Landis says:

"Some newspapers have said that my humble opposition to the liquor traffic is a part of a plan to 'run for the United States senate.' In justice to the anti-saloon causes in communities where I have spoken and shall speak, permit me to say:

"First, I have never been aware of the probability of my nomination for that office.

"Second, I am not a candidate for this nomination and never have been.

"Third, I would decline this nomination if it were given to me.

"Fourth, The overthrow of alcohol is more important to the people of this country than anything else."

PLEADS GUILTY TO FORGERY

Court Suspends Sentence in Case of South Bend Business Man.

Goshen, Ind., March 7.—John Godfrey, thirty-two years old, Elkhart fuel dealer and a prominent citizen, pleaded guilty to eight grand jury indictments, charging forgery and false pretense in connection with dealings in trading stamps. Upon the showing that he had a wife and two children a prison sentence of from two to four years was suspended. A fine of \$25 was imposed, together with costs. Three indictments against the J. P. Sanders Coal company, alleging illegal use of trading stamps, were disposed of by fining the concern \$50. Godfrey is the owner. Indictments against Leo Ensing of the company remain in force. He was arrested when he returned to Elkhart from Seattle, Wash. It is charged he had guilty knowledge of Godfrey's operations.

WILL HOLD THEM FOR AWHILE

Postoffice Robbers Receive Prison Sentences at South Bend.

South Bend, Ind., March 7.—Edward Roach, thirty-six years old, and Dennis Griffin, twenty-one, who were captured by a posse as they were looting the postoffice and grocery at Cromstown, pleaded guilty in the circuit court to burglary. Each was given a sentence of from two to fourteen years and disfranchisement. Roach will go to the state prison and Griffin to the reformatory.

Mysterious Attack on Policeman.

South Bend, Ind., March 7.—Robert C. Lass, a city patrolman, who was assaulted while on duty in the northwest part of the city, is reported in a serious condition and may not recover. It is believed Lass suffered a fractured skull. He has been unable to give any hint to the identity of his assailants.

Said He Was Tired Living.

Danville, Ill., March 7.—William Barnes of Terre Haute committed suicide here at the home of his wife's parents. Barnes had said he was tired of living. A short time ago Barnes was mixed up in a shooting scrape at Marshall, Ill., and a warrant was out for his arrest.

Natural Gas Rates Lowered.

Indianapolis, March 7.—The public service commission has announced a decrease in the natural gas rate at Union City and Winchester, Ind., from \$1.10 a thousand cubic feet to 56 cents a thousand cubic feet.

Jewish Farmers Organize.

Knox, Ind., March 7.—Seventy-six Hebrew farmers organized here a branch of the Jewish Agricultural Society of America to aid them in buying supplies and selling their products.

Woman Sent to Jail.

Noblesville, Ind., March 7.—Miss Rose Fisher was convicted of having liquor in her possession unlawfully and was sentenced to jail for ninety days and was fined \$50.

Annual Meeting of Teachers.

Indianapolis, March 7.—Science and mathematics teachers from all parts of the state attended the session of the annual meeting of their association here.

CHARLES COMISKY.

Owner of Chicago American League Baseball Team.



Photo by American Press Association.

The round-the-world baseball tourists, the "Sox" and the "Giants," have come back to the United States with a rousing welcome from thousands of friends that met them at the dock in New York.

POLICE ASTONISHED BY BEGGAR'S "HUMP"

It Was Made Up of a Roll of Thousands of Dollars.

San Francisco, March 7.—For twenty years William Kahler, aged seventy, has been a hunchback-beggar, eating the food he found in ashcans and sleeping wherever he could find shelter. A patrolman arrested the old man last night and took him to the lockup so he might have a comfortable bed.

In searching Kahler it was found that his "hump" was a little box packed with gold coins and paper money. Various false pockets in Kahler's clothes were searched and a total of \$11,000 was found. Kahler's hump also contained three bankbooks that showed deposits amounting to \$23,000.

Death of George W. Vanderbilt.

Washington, March 7.—George W. Vanderbilt died suddenly at his home here yesterday afternoon. The cause assigned for his death was heart trouble. His death was entirely unexpected, as he had been thought to be convalescing rapidly from an operation for appendicitis which he underwent nearly a week ago. Mr. Vanderbilt leaves a wife and daughter, thirteen years old, and two brothers, Frederick and Alfred.

Car Runs Down Kindergartner.

Terre Haute, Ind., March 7.—Stewart Cooper, five years old, son of James Cooper, formerly prosecuting attorney, was killed by an interurban car in South Seventh street. With other children of the kindergarten room of a public school he had left the building for the noon intermission, and the children were running across the street. All except the Cooper boy escaped.

W. A. Massey Dies Suddenly.

Reno, Nev., March 7.—W. A. Massey of this city, former United States senator, died on a train on his way from Reno to Susanville, Cal. His death was attributed to heart trouble. Mr. Massey served as United States senator from Nevada from 1912 to Jan. 29, 1913, being appointed by Governor Odell to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator George S. Nixon.

The conference report on the Alaskan railway bill has been adopted by the house.

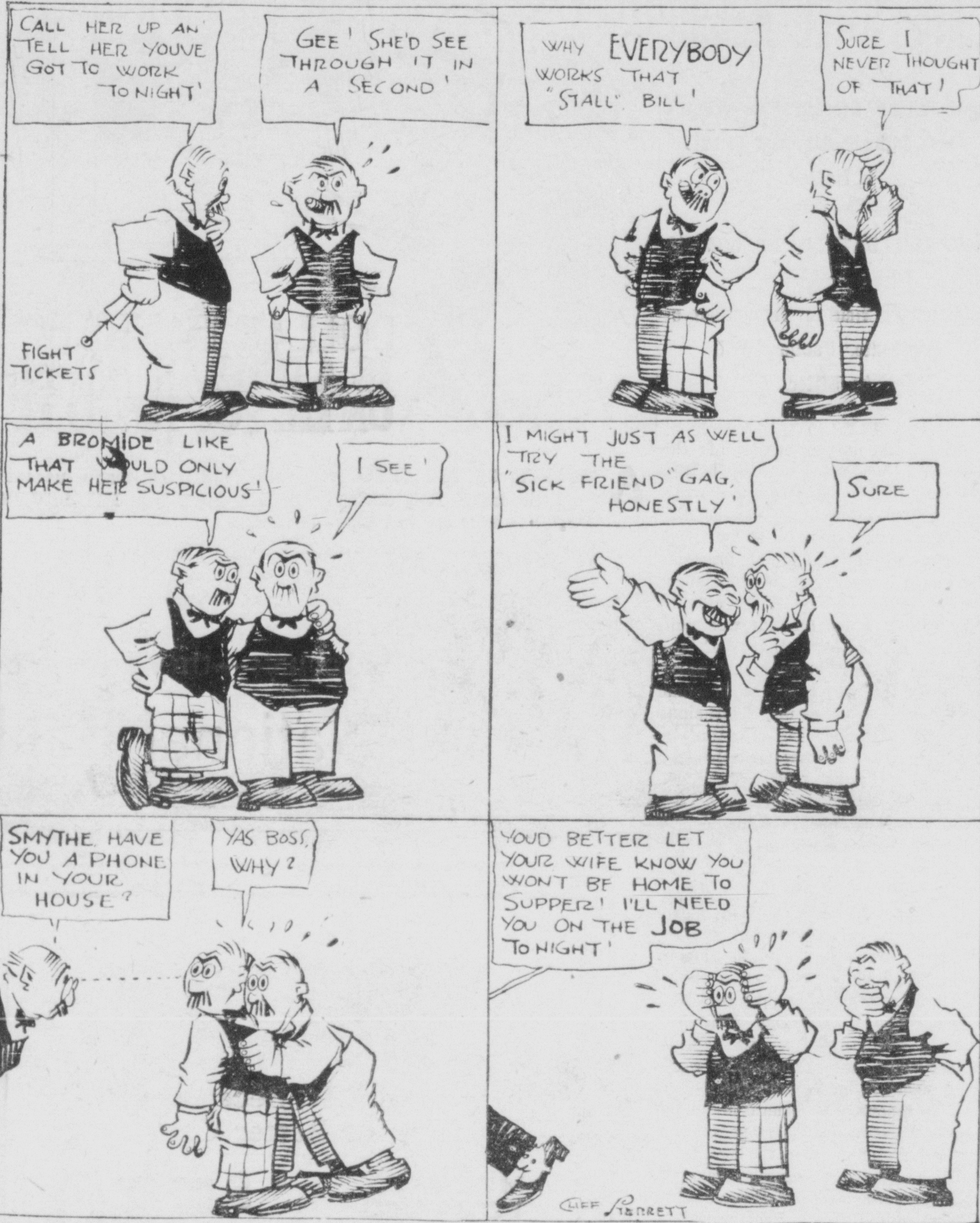
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices For Grain and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.	
Wheat—Wagon, 93c; No. 2 red, 98c.	Corn—No. 3, 65 3/4c. Oats—No. 2 white, 41 3/4c. Hay—Baled, \$15.50 @ 17.50; timothy, \$16.00 @ 18.00; mixed, \$15.50 @ 16.50. Cattle—\$3.00 @ 9.00. Hogs—\$7.00 @ 8.85. Sheep—\$3.00 @ 5.50. Lambs—\$5.00 @ 8.00. Receipts—Cattle, 800; hogs, 6,000; sheep, 400.
At Cincinnati.	
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.00. Corn—No. 2, 70c. Oats—No. 2, 43 3/4c. Cattle—\$4.00 @ 8.15. Hogs—\$6.00 @ 8.70. Sheep—\$3.00 @ 5.50. Lambs—\$6.00 @ 8.10.	
At Chicago.	
Wheat—No. 2 red, 94c. Corn—No. 2, 64c. Oats—No. 2, 41c. Cattle—Steers, \$5.00 @ 9.75; stockers and feeders, \$5.00 @ 8.15. Hogs—\$5.00 @ 8.70. Sheep—\$4.90 @ 6.25. Lambs—\$6.85 @ 7.65.	
At St. Louis.	
Wheat—No. 2 red, 95c. Corn—No. 2, 68 1/2c. Oats—No. 2, 41c. Cattle—Steers, \$5.00 @ 9.25. Hogs—\$6.50 @ 1.75. Sheep—\$5.50 @ 6.20. Lambs—\$7.00 @ 7.80.	
At East Buffalo.	
Cattle—\$2.75 @ 9.00. Hogs—\$6.00 @ 1.10. Sheep—\$2.50 @ 6.50. Lambs—\$5.50 @ 8.00.	
Wheat at Toledo.	
May, \$1.01; July, 91 1/4c; cash, 98 1/4c.	

WHEN A MAN'S MARRIED

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TEMPERANCE NOTES

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

GETTING THE BANK HABIT.

To the Temperance Society of the M. E. Church we are indebted for the following interesting figures:

The per capita average liquor consumption for the nation as a whole is about 23 gallons. For Kansas it is 3.69 gallons. The total Kansas consumption of alcoholic beverages, estimated on these three typical counties, is 6,239,601.81 gallons per year. Had the state used its due portion of 23 gallons per capita, the total consumption yearly would be 38,891,827 gallons.

On this basis of estimate Kansas paid as her liquor bill \$5,303,666.04. This allows \$4 per gallon for whiskey and 50 cents per gallon for beer. Had the state paid its quota of the liquor traffic's receipts, the bill would have been \$34,509,929 instead of \$5,303,666.04.

Kansas saved during the past twelve months, and saves each year, \$29,206,263. A saving of \$18 for every man, woman and child within the state! No wonder there is an average of \$600 in the bank for every single family.

Where the liquor that is shipped into Kansas goes may be surmised from the statement of the agent of the Santa Fe railway, Junction depot, Topeka. In making his report to the county clerk he attaches this statement: During the past month we have delivered 175 shipments of liquor. LESS THAN ONE DOZEN WERE DELIVERED TO NATIVE-BORN AMERICANS! The remainder had been delivered to Russian and Mexican laborers.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN IN KANSAS HAS FORGOTTEN THE LIQUOR HABIT! BUT HE HAS THE BANK HABIT IN A VIRULENT FORM. And the same may be said of the native American in other states.

ADVANCE IN TEMPERANCE SENTIMENT.

Noting the "amazing progress" made in the anti-alcohol sentiment, Sir Thomas Barlow, at the International Congress of Medicine held a few months ago in London, said that "In the army and navy it has been astonishing." While many societies and philanthropic agencies have done their share, this beneficent change is due, above all, he declared, to the growth of altruistic conscience among young officers—even in the crack regiments—and their consequent influence upon the behavior of the men.

In commerce the change is as great. Heads of business houses much prefer abstaining employees, and soon learn that the "never tipsy tippler" is useless. In travel, by motor and train, the community has learned, apart from sentiment, that alcohol takes

away control and spoils nervous reaction—the contention we have always made.

In the hospitals there is nothing less than a revolution as regards the use of alcohol. "The doctor's example," said Sir Thomas, "is all important, and he must no longer fear to be thought fanatical." In the cure of drunkards what is needed is a "conspiracy of help" by abstaining doctors, nurses and friends, whose example helps the patient. "We must not be ashamed of the faith that is in us," declares this noted physician, who has been an abstainer for many years.

A FITTING MONUMENT.

Recently the Christian young people of St. Louis protested against the erection of a monument in one of the city parks to the late Adolphus Busch, brewer, their resolution setting forth that "a monument to his memory means a monument to the liquor traffic with which his whole life was identified." Whereupon one of the city papers thus pertinently commented:

"The youngsters made a mistake. They should have helped erect the monument, contributing liberally to it. They easily could have found skeletons enough of those who had been starved to death by the use of Adolphus' chief brew to have erected a fine shaft. The grinning skeletons, with here and there a bottle of Anheuser-Busch would have made a shaft to the heavens and every child would have been benefited by the warning thus placed in the public park."

WAGE EARNER AND DRINK.

The liquor traffic pays to wage earners in the manufacture of liquor less than \$46,000,000 annually.

But 75 times as much is paid to wage earners by the total number of manufacturers.

It is better, therefore, that one saloon keeper should lose his job than that 74 of his patrons should lose their jobs.

LIFTING POWER OF GOOD LAWS.

There is no epigram current more misleading and fallacious than the one that says: "You can't make man virtuous by law." This is just what can be done and is being done by all legislative bodies; that is the accomplishment of civilization. The educative power of law has transformed the barbarian into a civilized nation, abolished the long train of outlawed barbarisms. Let lawmakers and voters take note of the fact that society is being elevated by wise legislation.—Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

Advertised List.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour, Indiana, and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES.

Miss Sarah Dole.

Miss Flora West.

MEN.

Mr. H. C. Carmichael.

EDWARD A. REMY,

Postmaster.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proved Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Advertisement.

A Kindred Spirit.

Hearing a noise in the street before his house one morning, Robert Browning, the poet, went to his window and saw a great crowd gazing at some Chinamen in gorgeous costumes who were just leaving their carriages to mount his steps. Presently they were announced as the Chinese minister at the court of St. James and his suit. A solemn presentation having taken place, Browning said to the interpreter, "May I ask to what I am indebted for the honor of his excellency's visit?" The interpreter replied, "His excellency is a poet in his own country." Thereupon the two poets shook hands heartily. Browning then said, "May I ask to what branch of poetry his excellency devotes himself?" To which the interpreter answered, "His excellency devotes himself to poetical enigmas." At this Browning, recognizing fully the comic element in the situation, extended his hand most cordially, saying: "His excellency is thrice welcome. He is a brother indeed!"

Chronic Stomach Trouble Cured.

There is nothing more discouraging than a chronic disorder of the stomach. Is it not surprising that many suffer for years with such an ailment when a permanent cure is within their reach and may be had for a trifle? "About one year ago," says P. H. Beck, of Wakelee, Mich., "I bought a package of Chamberlain's Tablets, and since using them I have felt perfectly well. I had previously used any number of different medicines, but none of them were of any lasting benefit." For sale by all dealers.

Advertisement.

Calling Cards.

One hundred calling cards, single line, for 50c. Republican Office.

Republican Want Ads. Pay.

POWER PURCHASED WITH HUMAN BLOOD

Huerta's Dictatorship in Mexico Developed Into Veritable Reign of Terror.

GRAFT PREVAILS IN ARMY

If United States Had Recognized Him He Would Have Been Unable to Crush Revolution.

(This is the third article written by an American correspondent for the United Press concerning the events that resulted in the Mexican revolution.)

By United Press.

Vera Cruz, March 7.—With the two Maderos and Suarez murdered, and countless others who opposed him, "mysteriously missing," Huerta's dictatorship developed into a veritable reign of terror. Huerta's only hope of holding his blood-bought power was to shed more blood.

The house of deputies, not realizing to what lengths the new president would dare to go, began to protest against Huerta's methods. One evening at 6 o'clock, a cordon of soldiers surrounded the house of deputies, while other soldiers entered and arrested 100 of the leading statesmen of Mexico. They were herded to jail like common prisoners and they were hardly looked up in their cells before Huerta declared himself dictator of the country. He called an election. It was held. A new house of deputies was chosen, every man of whom was Huerta's servant. At a previous make-believe election, Huerta had been chosen president, but the votes were so few and so obviously controlled that even Huerta didn't dare to call himself elected.

And so, with infinite craft, he ordered his new house of deputies to declare that the election was void and that another election be held on the 5th of July, 1914, and that, in the meantime, Huerta be considered provisional president. This congress also voted to Huerta dictatorial power and then adjourned, leaving him in sole possession of the government, in a situation that made his word and order as strong as any laws that both houses might pass.

In the meantime rebels victories multiplied; shortly, every northern state was in rebel hands. Francisco Villa, who had been one of Madero's generals, took the field with Carranza. It is true that Pascual Croze went to Huerta's side, but a blight seemed to be placed on all his former prowess, and defeats met him at every turn. How to get money and how to raise an army were Huerta's problems. He set about to do these things, but every dollar he raised by taxation only made a new enemy and every person whom he forced into the army only gave him another soldier on whom he could not depend. By the seventh month of his rule he had built up a large army, and had distributed it about the country but he could not pay it.

"You must pay these soldiers," he ordered the business men and farmers of the various districts, "or I will withdraw them." In many cases the business men and farmers chose not to have the federal soldiers in their localities. They preferred, many of them conscripted criminals turned loose from the jails, cruel, heartless and insatiable for money, women and alcohol. Neither could Huerta trust his officers. He said once in a burst of confidence to Nelson O'Shaughnessy, charge of affairs in the American embassy, "I can't trust my officers. I only wish I had about 150 American captains down here. I'd clean those rebels out in a short time."

Graft prevailed in every corner of the army. "One trouble is that nobody in my army ever dies," said Huerta on another occasion. "Death never causes any changes in the payroll. Five hundred soldiers may be killed in a battle, but the payroll never shows it." And so what money Huerta was able to gather together in various ways was vainly spent, in the main. It was like pounding into a rat hole; he didn't get his money's worth of military effort at any stage of the game. Even if the United States had recognized him, however, and he had been able to secure all the funds he wished for, Huerta could not have crushed the revolution against him. Proof of this is the fact that Porfirio Diaz, himself, with \$62,000,000 in his treasury and means of securing much more, was forced to yield to Madero's demands that he resign. Diaz knew that it was not

money he needed, but men; and he knew that the time had come in Mexico when, among the oppressed millions, there were not to be found enough men to make up an army that would support oppressors.

During the months that Huerta was holding the government force Felix Diaz, nephew of the former president, and accomplice of Huerta in the overthrow of Madero, was discovering the truth of the old adage "Traitor to one, traitor to all."

Huerta sent Diaz on a mission to Japan to thank the government there for its participation in the Mexican centennial celebration of 1910. This was a laughable mission. At least four men, leaders whom the Maderos or Huerta desired to leave the country, had been started off for Japan, only to be stopped on the way, in Europe, with orders to remain in Europe. As soon as Diaz got this orders, he knew their significance. He was to be thrust aside. But he started, nevertheless. He got as far as Victoria, British Columbia. Then he turned round and started back for Mexico, determined to make a fight for his rights. He landed at Vera Cruz. He placed himself under the protection of John Lind, a special representative of President Wilson, who had been sent to Mexico to endeavor to bring about Huerta's retirement. Within a few days he saw that his life was in danger. In the night he made his way to the American consulate and asked to be allowed to go to an American warship in the harbor. His request was granted and, within two days, he was in Havana, Cuba. But Huerta's long arm followed him there. Three assassins tried to kill him. He escaped with his life, though he was painfully injured.

CITY'S TRADE CELEBRATION NATIONAL IN ITS SCOPE

Features of New York Tercentenary Program March 27 to Oct. 11.

New York city's celebration of the tercentenary of the beginning of her commercial prowess will open on March 27, which is the three hundredth anniversary of the granting of its first general charter for regular commerce, and is scheduled to continue for six months. The celebration will close on Oct. 11, the tercentenary of the granting to New Netherlands of the first special charter for trading.

In April and May the celebration will be confined to commemorative exercises in public schools and higher institutions of learning, including a comparative exhibition of commercial education in America and foreign countries. In June, July and August it is proposed to hold a series of exhibitions of the material resources of the various states.

Notwithstanding the celebrations in San Francisco in 1915 of the opening of the Panama canal, New York will celebrate the practical completion of the canal as a part of the tercentenary program. In conjunction with this will be the holding of a pan-American congress for discussion of trade relations with South American republics.

The celebration will assume another broad phase in the week of Sept. 14 when there will be a musical festival to commemorate the century of peace between English speaking peoples. The latter part of September will be given over to a series of parades.

There will be a pageant of states, a merchants and manufacturers parade, an automobile parade, a pageant of cities and a naval parade. In conjunction with the naval parade will be the laying of the cornerstone of a permanent memorial of some kind, the nature of which has not yet been decided.

Interspersed in the program are arrangements for various local features including celebrations at all of the cities along the Erie canal, the Hudson river and in the southern counties in New York state. There will in effect be a national significance to the celebration, since the opening of the port of New York to chartered commerce marked practically the beginning of the commercial life of the entire country.

The Forty Year Test.

An article must have exceptional merit to survive for a period of forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was first offered to the public in 1872. From a small beginning it has grown in favor and popularity until it has attained a world wide reputation. You will find nothing better for a cough or cold. Try it and you will understand why it is a favorite after a period of more than forty years. It not only gives relief—it cures. For sale by all dealers.

Slow Rivers.

Rivers which run very slowly have always the most mud at the bottom; so a solid stiffness in the constant course of a man's life is a sign of a thick bed of mud at the bottom of his brain.—Saville.

Calling Cards.

One hundred calling cards, single line, for 50c. Republican Office.

If you have Republican Advertising on your mind, you're right.

The Lenten Maid

Demure and pretty, eyes cast down. In plainest garb of sober brown. The pangs of gay and social life. Renounced for a more serious strife—Just for a time, as all may see—Flirtation, frills, frivolity. Aside her lively pleasures laid. You see the dainty Lenten maid.

With air devout—that always wins—She ponders meekly o'er her sins—And for their penance cuts her teas. To lectures goes, with aim to seize. In Browning clubs, things of like kind. The chances to improve her mind. And be a student real and staid. This literary Lenten maid.

The sweetest little saint she makes—And more admiring ardor wakes—In this new aspect, sweet and good. Than in her gay and flippant mood. But soon 'twill pass; her study icks. And she will toss down learned works. To come, in stylish garb arrayed. The gorgeous, merry Easter maid.

—Baltimore American.

STEFANSSON, UNDAUNTED, TO MAKE LONGEST SLED TRIP

Sends Word From Alaska That Misfortunes Will Not Deter Him.

Gilbert H. Grosvenor, director and editor of the National Geographic society, has just received a letter from Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the arctic explorer, whose steamer, the Karluk, is gripped in the ice of the Arctic ocean, stating that he is planning the longest sled trip ever made, from Barrow, Alaska, to Prince Patrick island, across the Canadian boundary line practically 600 miles eastward. When Stefansson's letter was written from the northernmost point in Alaska he was unaware of the fate of the Karluk, other than that she had been frozen in the ice, and did not know that the power schooner Mary Sachs, purchased by him at Nome for use of the southern party of his Canadian expedition, had been crushed into small bits by the ice of the arctic coast of Alaska some time in November.

His letter follows: "You have, I suppose, seen a newspaper account of our fortunes, or misfortunes, rather. At the best, as it is, we have lost a year of time; at the worst, the Karluk is gone, with half our equipment (the men are safe enough). I never looked on the expedition as a race. Macmillan may cover the region northwest of Prince Patrick island ahead of us. Amundsen may catch up to us. There is still the main work to do for which we set out, and, Karluk or no Karluk, we shall try to carry it out next year or some other year.

"I think I shall make for Prince Patrick island on the Mary Sachs next spring, leaving the Karluk to follow if she gets free. I may even go by sled this winter to look the ground over. It will be the longest sled trip ever made if I do go, but it looks easy to me."

The National Geographic society had planned to finance the Stefansson expedition, but at the request of Premier Borden of Canada relinquished its claim upon the explorer. The premier stated that his government was of the opinion that since Canada was the country to be explored it was more fitting for the expedition to go up under the Canadian flag and to be financed by the Canadian government.

INTERIOR OF EARTH RIGID.

Experiments at Yerkes Observatory So Indicate.

Advices received from the Yerkes observatory at Williams Bay, Wis., say that it is very probable that the experiments there will result in declarations that the earth's interior is rigid.

The experiments have been conducted for six months under the direction of H. G. Gale, associate professor of physics. The university has appropriated \$10,000 for the digging of an east and west ditch 500 feet long and six feet deep in which was placed a six inch pipe containing instruments to measure the tides. The measurements are an important part of the experiment to determine the earth's rigidity.

A second ditch running in north and south direction has been built. The ditches have been carefully packed so that the water would not freeze.

The university will not be ready for several months to publish the results of the experiments, but it is said that even if outside forces have acted on the device sufficiently to place some of the results in doubt the record will be a valuable contribution to the study of the earth's interior.

APPENDIX USEFUL AFTER ALL

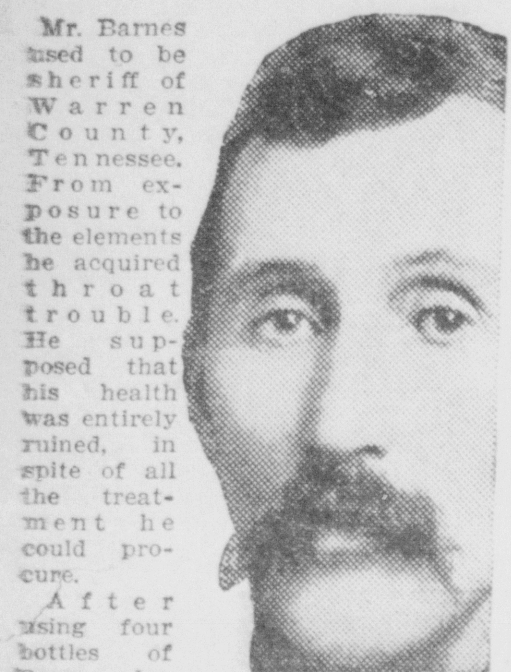
Italian Savant Finds Malignant Organ Has Special Function.

Is the appendix after all to become a useful organ, and is appendicitis soon to go out of fashion? These questions may well be asked when one reads the report of an Italian savant, Signor Morgagni, who tells the French Academy of Sciences of his experiments with dogs.

Signor Morgagni found that these marine animals possess an organ which would be analogous to the appendix in man. After taking out this gland Signor Morgagni discovered that the contraction of the intestines and their necessary functions were disturbed.

Several French savants, Dr. Robinson, Professor Blanchard, Dr. Brumpt and others, seem also to be of the opinion that this much maligned organ of the human body has a particular and very important function which has been long ignored.

Suffered with Throat Trouble.



MR. B. W. D. BARNES,
McMinnville, Tenn.

After using four bottles of Peruna he claims that he was entirely restored to health. Catarrh of the throat is not only an annoying disease of itself, but it exposes the victim to many other diseases. We are constantly breathing into our throats numerous atmospheric germs. Disease germs of all sorts. This cannot be avoided. If the throat is healthy the system is protected from these poisonous germs. But if the throat is raw and punctured with numerous little ulcers, by catarrh, then the disease germs have easy access to the system. Keep the throat well and clean. This is the way to protect yourself against contagious diseases. Gargle the throat as explained in the new "Tills of Life," sent free by the Peruna Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Barnes says: "I had throat trouble and had three doctors treating me. All failed to do me any good, and pronounced my health gone. I concluded to try Peruna, and after using four bottles can say I was entirely cured."

"Push The Button and Rest"



Royal Easy Chairs

When tired or nervous, sit in a Royal, pull out the Foot Rest, "Push the Button" and allow the back to assume any angle you wish; then stretch out and relax every muscle. This is possible only in a Royal Easy Chair, and you will say it is the easiest, most restful, worry and trouble killer ever invented.

When you wish to read, take your favorite book or magazine from the Concealed Newspaper Basket, stretch out again in the chair and enjoy solid comfort. When through using your book or periodical, put it back in the basket, slide back the foot rest out of sight—the next time you wish to read, you will find your reading matter where you put it.

The "Push button" is in the right arm of all Royal Easy chairs. It allows 20 different positions of the back, to be had instantly, without moving from the chair. Royal Easy chairs are incomplete without the Foot Rest and Newspaper Basket.

We will gladly demonstrate a Royal Easy Chair to you whenever you can find time to call and see us. Better make it today.

HEIDEMAN

114 S. Chestnut St. Seymour, Ind.

MONUMENTS

We will endeavor at all times to give our customers the very best stock the market affords, at the same time keeping our price as low as is consistent with first class material and workmanship.

VonFange Granite Co.
110 S. Chestnut St.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND. Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold wrapper. These, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

THOS. J. CLARK

Fire, Accident and Tornado

INSURANCE

SURETY BONDS
Opera House Block, Seymour, Ind.

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH, Editor and Publisher

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana, Post-office as Second-class Matter.

DAILY.

One Year.....\$5.00
Six Months.....2.50
Three Months.....1.25
One Month......45
One Week......10

WEEKLY.

One Year in Advance.....\$1.00

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1914.

THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

Right prevails. It may be delayed because the wrong is bold and defiant, but in the end that which is right wins its victory.

In the days before the civil war when the agitation concerning slavery was at its height, Lowell wrote those lines which are familiar now to every school boy:

"Truth forever on the scaffold;
Wrong forever on the throne;
Yet that scaffold sways the future,
And behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadows,
Keeping watch above His own."

His words were prophetic of slavery's overthrow because slavery was wrong, and the end came when the American people realized the wrong they were doing to a race held in bondage.

In our day another great moral issue has come to the front. For years our public schools and our Sunday Schools have been teaching, the effects, physical and moral, which the liquor habit entails upon the individual. The Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Anti-Saloon League, and other kindred organizations have been showing the evil effects, business and political, which the liquor forces entail upon the community. These campaigns of education have developed a tremendous recognition that the liquor business is wrong. This recognition had found its latest expression in the introduction into Congress of an amendment to the National Constitution asking for national prohibition.

Following the presentation of this amendment and the visit of the committee of one thousand men from all parts of the country to urge its passage, the Liquor Dealers' Journal publishes a remarkable prophecy of the downfall of the liquor trade. We quote from this article as follows:

"A truthful statement of how matters stand publicly on the great liquor question—a look at things as they are," begins "the Liquor Dealers' Journal." "It is always best of normal people to look at things as they are. Reality may be obscured to the sick or feeble-minded in certain circumstances, but deception is a poor evidence of friendship. Partisanship with blinded eyes only leads the way to ruin, and self-deception is the worst of all. Let us look at things as they are, and in the face of the enemy dare to consider and concede their strength. Knowing his plan of battle, we can better arrange our forces for his defeat; rightly estimating his strength, we can better provide to meet it. The prohibition fight henceforth will be nation-wide, and contemplates writing into the National Constitution a prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic beverages. To accomplish this result will require the ratification of thirty-six out of the forty-eight States in the Union. Of these, nine are already in line through State prohibition—Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, West Virginia. The last five have been added within a period of six years. In addition to these there are eighteen States in which a major part of the people live in territory made dry by local option, in which we may be assured prohibition sentiment predominates. If the people in these States who are opposed to the liquor traffic demand it, their legislatures will undoubtedly ratify a national amendment.

"The most influential argument against prohibition is that it is not effective; that 'Prohibition don't prohibit.' This is not basic or moral; the fact of failure to enforce is no argument against even the expediency, much less against the moral issue involved. Ultimately all questions must be settled by moral standards; only in this way can mankind be saved from self-effacement. The liquor traffic cannot save itself by declaring that government is incapable of coping with the problem it presents; when the people decide that it must go, it will be banished. We are not discussing the benefit or justice of prohibition, but its possibility and its probability in present circumstances. To us there is the 'handwriting on the wall,' and its interpretation spells doom. For this the liquor business is to blame; it is incapable of learning any lesson of

advancement or any motive but profit. To perpetuate itself it has formed alliance with the slums that repel all conscientious and patriotic citizens. It deliberately aids the most corrupt political powers, and backs with all of its resources the most unworthy men, the most corrupt and recreant officials. It does not aid the purification of municipal, State, or national administration. Why? Because it has to ask immunity for its own lawlessness. That this condition is inherently and inevitably necessary we do not believe, but it has come to be a fact, and the public, which is to pass on the matter in its final analysis, believes anything bad that anybody can tell it of the liquor business. Why? Let the leaders of the trade answer. Other lines of business may be as bad or even worse, but it is not so plainly in evidence. The case of the liquor traffic is called for adjudication by the American people, and must be ready for trial. Other cases may be called later, but the one before the court cannot be postponed. But, as in the past, the men most concerned are playing for postponement, not for acquittal. Is it because they fear the weakness of their defense that they fear to go to trial? There are billions of property involved, and an industry of great employing and tax-paying ability; but when the people decide that the truth is being told about the alcoholic liquor trade, the money value will not count, for conscience aroused puts the value of a man above all other things."

Calling Cards.

One hundred calling cards, single one, for 50c. Republican Office.

MANUFACTURER MERCHANT CONSUMER

The link that binds these three together is the daily newspaper of character.

It goes directly to the consumer—a daily and intimate friend.

It carries in its advertising the message of the manufacturer and the merchant.

It makes the chain complete, cuts all corners, and makes commerce easy and profitable.

In serving merchant and manufacturer it also serves the consumer. Its service is one of mutual benefit—the soundest kind of commercial transaction.

More and more people are learning to rely on the advertising in their favorite newspapers as a guide to safe and sure buying—just as they rely on the news columns as an actual transcript of the world's happenings.

Co-operative work with dealers in nationally distributed articles is part of the function of the Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Publishers Association, World Bldg., New York. Correspondence with general advertisers is solicited.

Booklet on request.

No. 1032. REPORT OF THE Condition —OF THE— FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

At Seymour, in the State of Indiana at the close of business, March 4, 1914.

RESOURCES.	DOLLARS
Loans and discounts.....	\$373,734.70
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	794.71
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....	100,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits.....	1,000.00
Other Bonds to secure Postal Savings Deposits.....	8,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.....	112,236.43
Bankinghouse furniture and fixtures.....	12,000.00
Other real estate owned.....	15,000.00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents).....	588.17
Due from approved reserve agents.....	122,050.00
Checks and other cash items.....	3,064.39
Notes of other National Banks.....	5580.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	641.6
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:	
Specie.....	43,156.50
Legal-tender notes.....	5,227.00—48,383.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r (5 per cent. of circulation).....	5,000.00
Total.....	808,512.76
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund.....	40,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	5,100.25
National Bank notes outstanding.....	95,450.00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	455,569.53
Demand certificates of deposit.....	101,768.72
Certified checks.....	8.34
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	4,150.20
United States deposits.....	1,000.00
Deposits of U. S. Postal Savings.....	5,519.63
Total.....	808,512.76

STATE OF INDIANA, COUNTY OF JACKSON, ss. I, J. H. Andrews, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ANDREWS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of March, 1914.

T. H. Montgomery,
Notary Public.
My commission expires August 9, 1916.

CORRECT—Attest:
C. D. BILLINGS,
O. H. MONTGOMERY, Directors
C. H. CORDES

PRIMARY ECHOES ARE STILL HEARD

Fight Which Started Few Months Ago Continues Although Ticket is Named.

ANOTHER BATTLE IS COMING

If Primary is Held for Nomination of Prosecutor Factions Will be Bitter.

Smoke from the ruins of the democratic primary Thursday is still visible and even the roars and wailings of the disappointed can be distinctly heard. It is doubtful if a primary ever left as much dissatisfaction in its wake as the little show staged in this county at the cost of over \$1,000 which amount was paid by the candidates. Some of the members of that "harmonious" party say that the worst is yet to come and even the seasoned politicians hesitate to predict the situation by the time the Underwood-Robertson prosecutor's fight arrives in April. Of course, some of the favored politicians declare openly that everything went smoothly and the result is satisfactory to the great majority of the party but even as they speak of the future an expression of worry and anxiety can be plainly read on their countenances. In the meantime, the Republicans are watching the fight remembering that less than a year ago these same politicians were in the best of spirits and declared that the democratic ranks were never in better condition.

It is reported that there is considerable dissatisfaction among some of the leaders concerning the manner in which the precinct committeemen for Jackson township were selected. Ross Robertson and Henry Price were here from Brownstown today mingling among the Democrats and it is reported that the election of the Jackson township delegates brought them here so soon after the convention.

According to the information handed out it was agreed that all townships should elect new precinct committeemen with the exception of Jackson where the old members should serve until fall. This was not satisfactory it is said, and the county chairman informed the township chairman that the committeemen would have to be elected. According to the same members were renamed and were presented at the mass convention at Brownstown Friday.

Whether or not the committee stands will depend upon the strength of the factions. The committee reported at the convention is said to favor the Honan-Shea faction, which causes the opposition some concern.

Since the primary there has been renewed talk of calling a citizens' convention and placing a citizens' ticket in the field for the county offices. Such talk causes great alarm in the democratic camp for it is conceded that if popular candidates were nominated they would have an excellent chance of election because of the trouble in the democratic household.

The delegates from townships not report Friday are as follows, the selections having been made at the mass convention.

The delegates chosen at the convention Friday afternoon were as follows:

Delegates to state convention: J. B. Thompson, Hamilton; James Brannaman, Owen; J. V. Hinderlider, Carr; Fred Synder, Driftwood; Albert Zickler, Grassy Fork; T. E. Converse, Salt Creek; Garriott L. Schepman, Washington; Ben Deputy, Vernon; Henry C. Meier, Benj. Shannon, Redding; Ross Robertson, M. Tormohlen, T. H. Brannaman, Brownstown.

Delegates to the congressional convention: Henry Schmitker, Hamilton; Horace Payne, Owen; Alexander Carr, Carr; William L. Snyder, Driftwood; William H. Russell, Grassy Fork; Buell Brown, Salt Creek; Fred Christopher, Washington; S. D. Wright, Vernon; Charles Krumme, James Luckey, Redding; Jerry McOsker, Frank Zabel, Henry S. Haman, Brownstown.

Delegates to judicial convention: Harold Robertson, Hamilton; J. F. Louden, Owen; S. A. Henderson, Carr; William Dickmeyer, Driftwood; J. W. Fleenor, Grassy Fork; William L. Brown, Salt Creek; William Snyder, John D. Hackman, Washington; John B. Kovenor, Vernon; Lyman Gruber, William Lafkin, Redding; D. J. Cummings, Virgil Fountain, James A. Wayman, Brownstown.

Mrs. E. A. Thompson has moved here from Aurora and will again make Seymour her home.



A CHANCE OF A LIFETIME presents itself. All that is needed is a little cash. It is the man who has BANKED HIS SAVINGS who can take the immediate advantage.

START AN ACCOUNT TODAY.

If you already have an account add to it and be prepared for the business opportunities that are often offered you.

We welcome small accounts—they grow larger

The First National Bank SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

Buy It Because
It's a Better Car

MODEL T
TOURING \$550
F. O. B. Detroit

Ask for Catalogue and Interesting Ford Times
R. F. Buhner, 9 S. Chestnut St.

Just a Few Bargains for Monday

Ladies' \$3.00 and \$3.50 high cut Shoes, up-to-date, in gun metal and patent leather, Special.....	\$2.48
Ladies' \$2.50 Russian Calf, gun metal, and patent leather, Special.....	\$1.89
A few pair of ladies' vici kid worth \$2.00, Special....	\$1.39
Men's good heavy work Shoes worth \$2.50, Special....	\$1.69
Men's good work Shoes in tan or black, Special.....	\$1.98
Boys' Shoes, 8 1/2 to 13 1/2, well worth.....	98c
Misses' Shoes, all sizes worth \$1.25 and \$1.50, Special.	98c
Infants' soft sole, button or lace.....	19c

CUT PRICE BOOT SHOP 10 N. Chestnut St. L. PHILLIPS, Mgr.

BEST FOR THE HOME STERLING MAZDA LAMPS Also a Full Line of GAS MANTLES

Have Your Bicycle Cleaned and Repaired Now

W.A. Carter & Son

Agents for RACYCLE. Opposite Interurban Station

WASHINGS DONE

ON THE 1900 ELECTRIC WASHER are satisfactory. 30 days FREE trial. Sold on EASY PAYMENTS. Ask us.

NEAL ELECTRIC CO.

THE-HUB

as special representative of the
Hahn Tailoring Co., Indianapolis,
and Ed. V. Price & Co., Chicago,
announces for Spring,
nineteen hundred and fourteen,
1000 beautiful patterns
and an army of skilled tailors at your service.
May we have your presence for at least a look through
these great lines?

Satisfaction in style,
fit and price
guaranteed.

PERSONAL.

Joshua England was here from Clearsprings today on business.
Mrs. John Vilup of Aurora is here visiting F. H. Heiderman and family.
Prof. J. E. Payne came from Brownstown this morning on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Osterman went to Cincinnati this morning to spend the day.

Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, of Tunnelton, is the guest of her son, James M. Allen, and family.

W. B. Gallimore and Ernest Denk went to North Vernon this morning on business.

Miss Anna Rucker left Friday evening for Terre Haute to visit over Sunday with friends.

Miss Ethel Lewis, of Uniontown, was in the city today to spend the day with friends.

Misses Augusta and Dora Grelle, of Milwaukee, Wis., are at home for a visit with relatives.

Mrs. T. E. Abbott and children went to Columbus this morning to visit her brother for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Scott, of Austin, were here today to attend the funeral of the late James Sweet.

A. Strauss, who has been here for several days on business, left this morning for his home in Terre Haute.

Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks Miller returned to their home in Medora this morning after a short visit with Mrs. Ida Miller.

Nathan Kaufman returned Friday evening from a week's stay in Chicago. Mrs. Kaufman will remain for a longer visit.

Mrs. Lester Hayes, of Waymansville, who has been visiting her son near Seymour, returned to her home this morning.

Mrs. Oral Chandler and daughter returned to their home in Washington this afternoon after visiting with Mrs. Jasper McBride.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Day and family returned to their home in Indianapolis this morning after visiting relatives here for the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Noble Allen and son, of Indianapolis, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Allen, returned to their home this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Weddle and Mrs. D. M. Hughes came from Medora this morning to spend the day with Mrs. W. H. Hughes.

John H. Lemon, who is serving in the regular United States Army at Washington, D. C., returned Friday after spending several days here with relatives.

Miss Frieda Deppert has completed her course at the Seymour Business College and went to Louisville this afternoon to accept a position with the Gould-Levy Company.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Conner arrived home Friday evening from Grand Junction, Colo., where they have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. R. E. Harris, for the past two months.

Mrs. Pauline Custis, of Washington Court House, O., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. H. Howe. They went to North Vernon this morning this morning to spend the day with Mrs. Curtis Russell.

Mrs. Fred Noerr, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Horstman and Mrs. C. F. Nolting of Indianapolis, were guests over night of Miss Rose Rau. They went to Brownstown this morning to visit John Horstman over Sunday.

An interesting feature has been the appearance of Mrs. Thomas F. Hart, the millionaire police woman, for the Wets. She has spoken for them and has been vigorous in her demand that the saloons remain in Muncie.

This is the largest city to have a local option election this year. In the last election it went Wet by a 500 majority. There are several facts that cause the Drys to claim there will be a reversal. The recent revival swept Muncie off its feet, causing a great number of conversions. The Wets have no publicity organ, and the Drys are better organized than ever before.

Tomorrow will be a big day in the churches, which will fire their last and loudest broadsides for the Dry cause.

S. C. Ross, of Jonesville, was in the city today on business.

W. H. BURKLEY
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
AND LOANS
SEYMOUR, IND.

"Will Go on Your Bond"
Will write any kind of
INSURANCE
CLARK B. DAVIS
LOANS NOTARY

Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern
Traction Company.

In Effect October 7, 1913.

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UPBUILDING THE NATIONAL GUARD OUT HIS MINUTES

Defense League Appeals to Mr. Wilson's Calling System Business Men of Country. Demands Erevity.

SEEKS 1,000 AS DIRECTORS

Campaign to Arouse Interest Carried Into Every State of the Union by Organization Which Declares Belief That Preparation For War Is the Best Guarantee of Peace.

Announcement has been made at the office of the National Defense league in Washington that the league is preparing to take up with all commercial organizations in every state in the Union the plan of interesting business men in the national guard, which has been so successfully carried out in Washington with the chamber of commerce and the board of trade in behalf of the District of Columbia national guard.

The league is now preparing to take up a nation wide campaign with all commercial organizations and to urge business men to take a greater interest in their local national guard organization, to assist and encourage their employees to serve in the national guard and to evince more personal interest in the second line of national defense.

Rifle Practice For Civilians.

Rifle practice for civilians is another matter that is engaging the attention of the National Defense league. Several months ago Chairman Kahn introduced a bill in the house providing for distribution to civilian rifle clubs and schools of 334,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles now stored in government arsenals. The bill provides for free issue of 200 rounds of ammunition per gun per annum. The measure was approved by the war department and incorporated by a unanimous vote of the house military affairs committee in the pending army bill. Clubs are to be formed and rifles issued under supervision of the national board for promotion of rifle practice and under the authority of the war department.

The league and war department officials believe that a law of this kind will greatly stimulate rifle practice among schoolboys and civilians and will do much toward obtaining a force of 200,000 or 300,000 American riflemen who would be well trained in shooting and the backbone of a volunteer army in event of another war.

The league has recently urged the war department and state department to look into the matter of detaching United States army and navy officers to South American republics and to China to assist in reorganizing their armies and navies. The German government recently contracted with the republic of Paraguay to supply army officers to reorganize the Paraguayan army. League officials believe the United States should do this, if only for the accruing benefits for American trade in these countries, it being well known that wherever German army officers are procured by other nations for military purposes the agents of the German exporters follow close behind.

To Increase Directorate.

The league, which was organized on Feb. 3, 1913, is now preparing to increase its directorate to include 1,000 prominent citizens throughout the country. Governors of the various states are naming these directors. As soon as the new directorate is organized the league will begin publication of a monthly press bulletin for the purpose of eliciting public opinion on the necessity of better means of national defense.

While the National Defense league is working to strengthen all forces which would make the country better prepared for war, it states in its constitution:

"This league abhors war and believes in universal peace, but it firmly believes that preparation for war is the best guarantee of peace."

A LAMB WITHOUT A TAIL.

South Dakota Has Fat Rumped Specimen Imported From Siberia.

The only fat rumped lamb in the country made its appearance at the South Dakota State college at Brookings recently. It is the first daughter of one of the ewes which Professor N. E. Hansen brought from Siberia. Weighing the scales at eleven pounds, she far outweighs the average lamb, which can claim only seven to nine pounds.

This lamb has no tail, but is decidedly fat rumped. In fact, this breed of sheep is fat rumped rather than fat tailed, the latter popular expression being a misnomer.

The mother ewe and the rest of the pen will soon be mated with ordinary sheep to discover whether any desirable qualities will result from the cross.

Shakespeare a Roundhead.

"Shakespeare was a descendant of the bronze age invaders, the true or round headed Celts," says Professor Arthur Keith of London. That was a remarkable fact, the professor added, for it was this same short headed stock, spread abroad in central Europe, throughout Germany, France and Italy, which had produced the world's finest artists.

PRESIDENT DOLES WRIGHT TO TELL AIRSHIP SECRETS

Court Decision Permits Him to Reveal Details.

PERMITS NO "DROPPING IN"

Cabinet Officers and Senators the Only Ones Who Have Privilege—Visitors Received by Appointment Are Expected to Help Executive Economize His Time.

Dropping in to see the president and having a chat with him isn't nearly the popular pastime that it used to be. And as for going to the White House and telling your troubles—well, it simply isn't done. Most of the folks in Washington now can't even remember when that practice was in fashion. Getting in to see the president nowadays is an operation that has been put on the efficiency basis and that has the nicety, skill and precision in operation of the time tables of the planets. And as for seeing the president without having any legitimate business with him—why, that is a privilege reserved exclusively to cabinet officers and senators, and they are having more and more difficulty all the time in exercising it.

Mr. Wilson has a system all his own, says the New York Post. People say he is inaccessible, and so he is to persons who have no claim on his time. He guards his working hours and does out minutes to those who can prove they have a claim to them. Senators and representatives do not have to tell their business to Mr. Wilson's secretary when they ask for an appointment, but everybody else does. Then the request for an appointment is laid before the president, and he approves it or not, as he sees fit. The president virtually never sees anybody except by appointment, and his appointment lists show all the persons he does see. Therefore it is easy to determine the measure of Mr. Wilson's accessibility.

Keeps Saturday For Holiday.

President Wilson does not make any engagements on Saturdays. He reserves that day for his holiday. On other days he arrives at the executive offices at about half past 9. He spends half an hour with his secretary looking at the morning's mail. At 10 o'clock precisely he begins to receive visitors by appointment. On his desk is a typewritten card showing his list of appointments for the day; carbon copies are on the desks of his secretaries, and another is posted in the outer waiting room. Any who chooses may come in and see with whom the president is talking. These appointments are seldom longer than fifteen minutes each; rarely they run to half an hour.

The caller is supposed to present himself promptly on time and to terminate his visit on the moment so that the next man on the list may not be kept waiting. The president usually indicates by some gesture or slight movement when the appointment has come to an end. There is a little clock before him on his desk. The last appointment invariably comes to an end at 1 o'clock, when the president goes to lunch. He is back in his office at 2 o'clock or, at the latest, half past 2. Usually he has one appointment after lunch and then goes out to play golf. Probably twice or three times a month the president makes an appointment in the evening. These evening appointments, however, are made on his own initiative and not by solicitation.

President Wilson gives only two days each week to general appointments. He follows a strict routine. To begin with, Tuesdays and Fridays are given over to cabinet meetings and appointments with members of the cabinet. Wednesday is reserved for conferences with members and committees of congress having in hand pending legislation in which the president is directly interested, and as the president does not visit his office on Saturdays that leaves only Mondays and Thursdays for the run of visitors. The president would not be enabled to see so many visitors as he does if he did not strictly economize his time and keep each of his callers within the limits allotted to him.

Here is a tip that may prove useful: If you have some matter of business to present to the president, obtain an appointment, get your little speech well prepared, compress it into the compactest and most succinct form, make it clear and simple and straight forward. Once you have said it to the president don't repeat and don't attempt to explain it. If it is coherent he will understand you, and he detests above all things having things repeated by way of explanation.

To China to Wed; Never Saw Fiance.

To become the bride of Arthur G. Bowman, whom she has never seen, Miss Hazel Hulse of Trenton, N. J., will go to China in May. Bowman's heart was won by the girl when he saw a photograph she sent to her brother, Aubrey Hulse, and to her uncle, Clarence Lovett, when the three Americans were struggling with the problems of custom regulations in China. Correspondence followed and then a proposal.

WRIGHT TO TELL TRAIN WIRELESS WINS OVER STORM

Court Decision Permits Him to Reveal Details.

HIS ADVICE TO INVENTORS.

Pioneer Aviator Maintains Right to Demand Royalties From Manufacturers and Users of Heavier Than Air Flying Machines—Believes Cross Ocean Flight Impossible.

For the first time since Wilbur and Orville Wright flew in an aeroplane at Kitty Hawk ten years ago Orville Wright told to the New York Times the frank and full story of what it had cost them in money, industry and patience to launch the aeroplane as a patented and protected device. He said he would demand from aeroplane manufacturers about 20 per cent of the selling prices of machines.

In telling the story Mr. Wright ended a policy of silence the brothers deemed necessary at first because they feared too many men would copy their inventions and more recently because their inventions were in litigation before the United States courts.

This litigation has now proceeded, according to Mr. Wright, to the full length that the courts allow. Contrary to the contentions of Glenn H. Curtiss, Mr. Wright insists that there is no appeal to the United States supreme court, and therefore he considers his patents as fully established and validated.

Wright's Advice to Inventors.

The advice of Mr. Wright, as evolved from his own experience and that of his brother, was that any struggling young inventor should absolutely withhold all knowledge of his invention from the public, and from the patent office as well, until he has obtained \$200,000 backing to be used in fighting through the tedious court processes his claims to his invention. To the law's delays and the load of worry and responsibility which these delays imposed upon him, Mr. Wright laid the illness and death of his brother, Wilbur.

He not only charged that the patent laws made it impossible for any inventor without vast financial resources to obtain the fruits of his invention, but he also said that his brother was in such a despondent frame of mind shortly before his death that he considered the revising of the patent laws to have them give justice to inventors would have been a greater monument to him than was even the invention of the aeroplane.

As to the effect of the recent decision in favor of the Wrights upon aviation's future, Mr. Wright said it would be of the greatest imaginable service. He said that many recent improvements he had been forced to hold as secrets of his own because he knew that any one could seize them at will and that he would now bring these improvements to the front. He said that he believed this same situation held as to all other inventors in the aeroplane field and that the long continued patent litigation was the one great cause for America's continued backwardness in aviation development.

Calls Ocean Flight Impossible.

"Do you take the matter of making a flight across the Atlantic seriously?" Mr. Wright was asked.

"I do not," he said. "I cannot do so and neither can any other aeroplane manufacturer who will speak frankly. In the first place the best aeroplane ever built up to date equipped with the best motors ever made could not accomplish the trip with the motor doing always its best, and high powered motors do not perform with anywhere near the regularity of low powered motors."

"Another thing is that you do not increase your lifting power with the size of your plane surface. Aeroplanes are not like steamships and railroad locomotives. You lose efficiency heavily instead of gaining it with an increase in size."

"All experts know, but very few laymen know, that the only advances made in aeroplane construction in the past ten years have been improvements in the motor and not in the dynamic power of the aeroplane itself."

"Our very first aeroplane in which we flew at Kitty Hawk had a lifting force of sixty-five pounds per horsepower of the engine. The latest aeroplane turned out at our own factory or in France or England does not exceed that initial lifting power. And the methods of control are now just what they were then."

"And wasn't it inevitable that under the old time chaos this should be so? What incentive was there to do hard thinking when any one could loot the thinking that had previously been done? And what incentive was there to announce an improvement when the person making it could know for a certainty that it would be freely adopted by all who cared to use it?"

"I want all the inventors who can possibly be brought into the industry to work upon the aeroplane. And let them start with the problem of bringing in something new—beyond the scope of our patents, which will render the patents useless and obsolete. Then we will be glad to retire in their favor."

When All Other Means of Communication Fail Messages Sent Through the Air Keep Railroad Heads Posted Regarding Conditions and Simplify Worst Traffic Problem.

The wireless worked for the Lackawanna railroad in critical hours during the recent blizzard, when President Truesdale and the officials were worried about the predicament of stalled trains and the safety of passengers. Hard hit, as every other railroad was, the Lackawanna snatched from the air most important bulletins of the traffic between Scranton, Pa., and Binghamton, N. Y., together with occasional news of conditions between Scranton and New York.

From Hoboken west to Scranton trains were dead in the drifts because of impeded tracks or because the telegraph signal service was ruined. Sagging poles and fallen wires prevented all usual means of communication. From Scranton eastward not a Lackawanna wire was working.

First Test in a Storm Crisis.

All news of the road from Buffalo back to Scranton would have been held up at the latter city had it not been for the wireless miracle, applied effectively for the first time in a storm crisis.

But from the two big wireless stations the road maintains at Binghamton and Scranton bulletins were flashed to the New York stations on the roof of a department store, on the tower of the Woolworth building and to the Marconi office. These bulletins were received at President Truesdale's office every half hour or so.

They gave the news that westward from Scranton the road was in excellent shape, but that the division superintendent at Scranton had learned of numerous trains stalled between Dover and Scranton. They reassured the president and officials with the tidings that there had been no wreck or accident and that none of the Lackawanna's passengers was in peril.

President Truesdale Enthusiastic.

"I am no longer skeptical," President Truesdale remarked in discussing the splendid work that the wireless had done for his company. "There is not much outlay attached to establishing and maintaining the wireless system, and our experience during the big storm has convinced me that the system pays when supplementing the telephone and telegraph."

"The wireless proved its value to the railroad," said President Truesdale's secretary. "Without it we would have had to run blindly where traffic was possible at all. With its help we knew in a general way what we were about."

"It won't be long until every through train, perhaps every suburban train, will be equipped with wireless apparatus, so that it can send messages and take orders in the worst of storms."

"The storm was the worst in our history. Our experience with the wireless has demonstrated the necessity of extending and improving the present methods of air communication."

L. B. Foley, the Lackawanna's superintendent of telegraph, was in command of the wireless communication. He originated the idea of the train wireless system and has been in charge of the tests.

AMERICA TO SEE PEGUOD FLY

Aerial Performances on His Program the Last Word in Daring.

In a letter to President Alan R. Hawley of the Aero Club of America Alphonse Pegoud, the originator of up slide down flying, says he will visit the United States for a series of flights in June. Pegoud is now in Austria, the letter says, and will tour Germany before coming to America.

A copy of Pegoud's proposed program of flights, which was inclosed with the letter, rather startled the officials of the Aero club in spite of the fact that several of them had seen the remarkable success of Niles in flying at Garden City, N. Y., at any angle his machine could possibly assume.

Here are some of the feats Pegoud suggests as his flying program:

1. Pegoud's aerial waltz. 2. Ascent in upward spirals and descent headforemost. 3. Jumping the waves. 4. Aerial somersaults. 5. Looping the loop. 6. Loops in a series. 7. Landing with a vertical corkscrew movement. 8. Spiral flight, head downward. 9. Somersault of flying machine with long head downward flight. 10. Rapid fall flights with recoveries first on the left wing and then on the right wing. 11. Flying on beam ends, with tail slides and recoveries.

"Cancer of Tongue Isn't Dangerous."

Cancer of the tongue is not dangerous if operated upon promptly, according to the announcement made by two French surgeons, who base their conclusion on the fact that out of 225 operations 108 cures have been effected. The public is warned that any white excrescences on the tongue should be examined immediately by a surgeon, as they may be the beginning of cancer.

INSIDE FACTS ABOUT BENTON

Given by a Friend of Many Years' Standing.

SCOUTS STORY VILLA TELLS

Scotchman Probably Armed, Like All White Men in Mexico, at Time of the Fatal Interview and Provoked to Anger, but Too Sensible to Attack Rebel Chief—Benton's Interests in Mexico.

William Pettit, a New York mining engineer, who spent twelve years in Mexico and returned to the United States when the unsettled condition of Mexican affairs brought financial trouble to foreign investors in its wake, knew William S. Benton, the British subject who was killed in Juarez, for many years.

"Benton was one of the strongest, finest men I ever knew," Mr. Pettit said in an interview with a New York Sun reporter. "He actually made the town of Inde, in the state of Durango, brought in foreign capital and by his own efforts changed the whole district from a condition of poverty to one of prosperity."

"As for his death, I received word from friends that Benton was going to see Villa and ask for permission to drive his remaining cattle—a little less than 1,000 in all—across the border to the United States and sell them. He had had some 5,000 cattle on his 38,000 acre ranch when the present revolution started. Villa's men had stolen something like 4,000 of them, and Benton wanted to save what he could by bringing the rest over the border."

"Villa will not permit any cattle to leave the country because he needs them to feed his army and keep it loyal. You can't drive a thousand head of cattle many miles surreptitiously, so Benton went direct to Villa and asked for permission to save the small remainder of his fortunes."

Ridicules Rebel Charge.

"Villa comes from the same district as Benton, and they had known each other for many years. The talk that Benton tried to kill Villa is all rot. A man doesn't go into the middle of an army camp alone and try to kill the commander in chief."

"Benton went there to get permission to move his cattle, and knowing Benton as I did I don't doubt that he had words with Villa when the latter refused his request. Villa is a coward and I presume he shot Benton down at the Scotchman's first show of standing up for his rights and then called a courtmartial to vindicate his action. He could get all sorts of affidavits in a few minutes from his men regarding a courtmartial or anything else—they wouldn't dare to refuse."

"As for Benton's being armed at the time—every white man I know in Mexico usually goes armed—he would not be safe if he didn't. But the idea that he went to Villa to kill him is nonsense, and I don't believe that if he had a revolver in his pocket he ever drew it against Villa."

"Benton was about fifty-three years old. He went to Mexico from Scotland around twenty-five years ago. He went to Inde about 1894, bought the Caballo silver mines and started to work them. Then he discovered gold at Inde and interested Baring Bros. of London. Altogether he brought at least \$1,000,000 of foreign capital into the district. A large mill was built and the property paid fairly well. Benton sold out his interest to the Baring interests in 1904 and bought Los Remedios ranch in the foothills behind Chihuahua."

"When Benton first went to Inde there weren't over 3,000 people in the whole district. There were 20,000 when the war started. He made at least twenty townspeople wealthy, and his enterprise gave work to the laboring class and made trade for the merchants."

"He imported Hereford stock and crossed it with the native cattle and improved the breed. His enterprise in this respect alone entitled him to the gratitude of the whole district. But Villa's men drove off the cattle."

"Benton's widow, Maxima, a Mexican, is a splendid woman. She is a daughter of a ranch owner of means and eloped with Benton. She has been living in Chihuahua City recently because it wasn't safe for a woman to stay on the ranch."

Predicts More Trouble.

"The present difficulty in which Villa has got himself by killing Benton will blow over, but Villa or somebody else will kill some other foreigner and then another until the United States will be compelled to act."

"It is nonsense to say that it would take 250,000 men to pacify the country. It wouldn't take more than 50,000. Let an American army of this size take the cities—it wouldn't be hard or expensive in lives—then organize a mounted police force of 20,000 men to take care of the rest of the country. Most of the mounted force could be drawn from the Mexicans themselves. Nine out of ten Mexicans are law abiding people who want only a chance to earn a living in peace. Put Americans in as officers of this mounted force and have a nucleus of Americans in the rank and file to teach the Mexican recruits and keep them in line. Give the mounted policemen the power to act on their own initiative—the more red tape there is the less a Mexican outlaw respects a governing force."

DESCRIBES HER SPIRIT'S FLIGHT

In Wondrous Vision Visited Portals of the Hereafter.

WHILE MOURNED AS DEAD.

"A Joyous and Exhilarating Release of the Very Essence of Life Into Space," Says Clergyman's Wife—"I Was Among the Clouds; Then I Came Down and Hovered Over the City."

Mrs. Baker P. Lee, wife of the rector of Christ church, Los Angeles, Cal., firmly believes her disembodied spirit was transported into the hereafter and returned to its tenement of clay. A religious and accomplished woman, she is convinced she died, in the ordinary acceptance of the word, and that her soul, winging its way back from "among the clouds," revived her body.

Mrs. Lee, long very ill, seemed to be dead when her wondrous vision came to her. Her husband and children briefly mourned her as dead. Her recital will be transmitted to Sir Oliver Lodge, president of the British Society For Psychical Research.

"I had been unconscious most of the time," said Mrs. Lee in telling of her experience. "My periods of lucidity were few and brief. Just before the experience which befell me, as my nurse afterward told me, my heart seemed to stop beating."

"I had been wheeled to the window in a chair, where I sat looking out. I found everything most beautiful and delightful—the trees, flowers, the sky, sunlight, the birds singing, all nature joyous under the flood tide of a perfect day."

Conscious of Family's Presence.

"The nurse suddenly started and cried, 'Why, she's gone!' 'She called to my husband and said 'Come quick, she's gone.'"

"My husband rushed in and exclaimed 'My God, has it come? I tried to open my eyes, but I could not. I said to myself 'I'm not dead,' but I was powerless to move."

"Then the four children were brought in, weeping, and they looked at me. Presently they all went out. 'Then my father stepped into the room just as he was to be in life. He and I were chums. I said, 'I'm not dead.' He replied 'Not yet, not yet.' Then he went out."

"Suddenly I felt my spirit leaving my body. It was gone in an instant, leaping out, a joyous, light and exhilarating release of the very essence of life into space."

"My form remained the same, but the substance had utterly changed. It was now a translucent vapor, capable, at my will, of going immediately to any place."

"I Possessed All My Faculties."

"I possessed all my faculties, imagination, will and memory. I was among the clouds, knowing the joy of flight. Then I came down and hovered over the city, saw the people and wished with all my strength to be able to reveal myself to some to let them know that life after death was beautiful."

"But all this while I knew I was not dead, and so at the end of a period of time of whose duration I cannot form an idea, and after experiencing unimaginable joys I went back into my body with that instantaneous possession which had characterized my departure."

"The entire experience was too real for a dream, and since having it I have been firmly convinced that I dwelt for a time upon the edge of eternity and knew in part, at least, what the future life is."

CAB SIGNALS FOR SAFETY.

French Government Orders Railroads to install Whistle System.

As a result of the pressure which has been brought to bear on the leading railroad companies by the French government following the disastrous collision on the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranee at Melun on Nov. 4 last an improvement of the highest importance is rapidly being adopted on all French roads. The P. L. M. being the latest road to experience a serious wreck was the first to make a positive move in the matter. The improvement in question, which is intended to make almost impossible disasters such as that at Melun, consists in the use of an apparatus in the cabs of all locomotives at all signals by which a whistle is sounded in the cab when an engine passes a signal set against it.

As a matter of fact the Compagnie des Chemins de Fer du Nord, or Northern railroad, has been using cab signals for more than twenty-five years on its most important lines. The system in use is, however, an open circuit one and is subject to failure. It should nevertheless be said that this is evidently the chief reason why the government has decreed that all railroads must install the system.

Each of the principal companies has been asked to submit within one year a plan and detailed description of its proposed cab signal.

Experiments with these systems are being carried out on the P. L. M., while other roads are trying out electrical devices, the batteries being placed in some cases by the roadside and in others on the locomotives.

The Hollow of Her Hand

By
**GEORGE BARR
MCCUTCHEON**
Author of "Graustark"
"The King of the Kings," etc.

Illustrations by Ellsworth Young

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CHAPTER II.

The Passing of a Night.

The sheriff was right. Sara Wrاندall was an extraordinary woman, if I may be permitted to modify his rather crude estimate of her. It is difficult to understand, much less describe a nature like hers. Fine-minded, gently bred women who can go through an ordeal such as she experienced without breaking under the strain are rare indeed. They must be wonderful. It is hard to imagine a more heart-breaking crisis in life than the one which confronted her on this dreadful night, and yet she faced it with a fortitude that seems almost unholy.

She had loved her handsome, wayward husband. He had hurt her deeply more times than she chose to remember during the six years of their married life, but she had loved him in spite of the wounds up to the instant when she stood beside his dead body in the cold little room at Burton's inn. She went there loving him as he had lived, yet prepared, almost forewarned, to loathe him as he had died, and she left him lying there alone in that dreary room without a spark of the old affection in her soul. Her love for him died in giving birth to the hatred that now possessed her. While he lived it was not in her power to control the unreasoning, resistless thing that stands for love in woman; he was her lover, the master of her impulses. Dead, he was an unwholesome, unlovely clod, a pallid thing to be scorned, a hulk of worthless clay. His blood was cold. He could no longer warm her with it; it could no longer kill the chill that his misdeeds cast about her tender sensitiveness; his lips and eyes never more could smile and conquer. He was a dead thing. Her love was a dead thing. They lay separate and apart. The tie was broken. With love died the final spark of respect she had left for him in her tired, loyal, betrayed heart. He was at last a thing to be despised, even by her. She despised him.

She sent the car down the slope and across the moonless valley with small regard for her own or her companion's safety. It swerved from side to side, skidded and leaped with terrifying suddenness, but held its way as straight as the bird that flies, driven by a steady hand and a mind that had no thought for peril. A sober man at her side would have been afraid; this man swayed mildly to and fro and chuckled with drunken glee.

Her bitter thoughts were not of the dead man back there, but of the live years that she was to bury with him; years that would never pass beyond her ken, that would never die. He had loved her in his wild, ruthless way. He had left her times without number in the years gone by, but he had always come back, gaily unchastened, to remold the love that waited with dog-like fidelity for the touch of his cunning hand. But he had taken his last flight. He would not come back again. It was all over. Once too often he had tried his reckless wings. She would not have to forgive him again. Uppermost in her mind was the curiously restless thought that his troubles were over, and with them her own. A hand less forgiving than hers had struck him dead.

Somewhat she envied the woman to whom that hand belonged. It had been her divine right to kill, and yet another took it from her.

Back there at the inn she had said to the astonished sheriff:

"Poor thing, if she can escape punishment for this, let it be so. I shall not help the law to kill her simply because she took it in her own hands to pay that man what she owed him. I shall not be the one to say that he did not deserve death at her hands, whoever she may be. No, I shall offer no reward. If you catch her, I shall be sorry for her, Mr. Sheriff. Believe me, I bear her no grudge."

"But she robbed him," the sheriff had cried.

"From my point of view, Mr. Sheriff, that hasn't anything to do with the case," was her significant reply.

"Of course, I am not defending him."

"Nor am I defending her," she had retorted. "It would appear that she is able to defend herself."

Now, on the cold, trackless road, she was saying to herself that she did have a grudge against the woman who had destroyed the life that belonged to her, who had killed the thing that was hers to kill. She could not mourn for him. She could only wonder what the poor, hunted, terrified creature would do when taken and made to pay for the thing she had done.

Once, in the course of her bitter reflections, she spoke aloud in a shrill, tense voice, forgetful of the presence of the man beside her:

"Thank God they will see him now

as I have seen him all these years. They will know him as they have never known him. Thank God for that!"

The man looked at her stupidly and muttered something under his breath. She heard him, and recalling her wits, asked which turn she was to take for the station. The fellow lopped back in the seat, too drunk to reply.

For a moment she was dismayed, frightened. Then she resolutely reached out and shook him by the shoulder. She had brought the car to a full stop.

"Arouse yourself, man!" she cried. "Do you want to freeze to death? Where is the station?"

He straightened up with an effort, and, after vainly seeking light in the darkness, fell back again with a grunt, but managed to wave his hand toward the left. She took the chance. In five minutes she brought the car to a standstill beside the station. Through the window she saw a man with his feet cocked high, reading. He leaped to his feet in amazement as she entered the waiting-room.

"Are you the agent?" she demanded. "No, ma'am. I'm simply staying here for the sheriff. We're looking for a woman—say!" He stopped short and stared at the veiled face with wide, excited eyes. "Gee whiz! Maybe you—"

"No, I am not the woman you want. Do you know anything about the trains?"

"I guess I'll telephone to the sheriff before I—"

"If you will step outside you will find one of the sheriff's deputies in my automobile, helplessly intoxicated. I am Mrs. Wrاندall."

"Oh," he gasped. "I heard 'em say you were coming up tonight. Well, say! What do you think of—"

"In there a train in before morning?" "No, ma'am. Seven-forty is the first."

She waited a moment. "Then I shall have to ask you to come out and get your fellow-deputy. He is useless to me. I mean to go on in the machine. The sheriff understands."

The fellow hesitated. "I cannot take him with me, and he will freeze to death if I leave him in the road. Will you come?"

The man stared at her. "Say, is it your husband?" he asked again.

She nodded her head. "Well, I'll go out and have a look at the fellow you've got with you," he said, still doubtful.

She stood in the door while he crossed over to the car and peered at the face of the sleeper.

"Steve Morley," he said. "Fuller's a goat."

"Please remove him from the car," she directed.

Later on, as he stood looking down at the inert figure in the big rocking chair, and panting from his labors, he heard her say patiently:

"And now will you be so good as to direct me to the Post-road."

He scratched his head. "This is mighty queer, the whole business," he declared, assailed by doubts. "Suppose you are not Mrs. Wrاندall, but—the other one. What then?"

As if in answer to his question, the man Morley opened his bleary eyes and tried to get to his feet.

"What—what are we doing here, Miss Wrاندall? What's up?"

"Stay where you are, Steve," said the other. "It's all right." Then he went forth and pointed the way to her. "It's a long way to Columbus Circle," he said. "I don't envy you the trip. Keep straight ahead after you hit the Post-road. He stood there listening until the whirr of the motor was lost in the distance. "She'll never make it," he said to himself. "It's more than a strong man could do or roads like these. She must be crazy."

Coming to the Post-road, she increased the speed of the car, with the sharp wind behind her, her eyes intent on the white stretch that leaped up in front of the lamps like a blank walk beyond which there was nothing but dense oblivion. But for the fact that she knew that this road ran straight and unobstructed into the outskirts of New York, she might have lost courage and decision. The natural confidence of an experienced driver was hers. She had the daring of one who has never met with an accident, and who trusts to the instincts rather than to an actual understanding of conditions. With her, it was not a question of her own capacity and strength, but a belief in the fidelity of the engine that carried her forward. It had not occurred to her that the task of guiding that heavy, swerving thing through the unbroken road was something beyond her powers of endurance. She often had driven it a hundred miles and more without resting, or without losing zest in the enterprise; then why should she fear the small matter of 30 miles, even under the most trying of conditions?

Sharply there came to her mind the question: was she the only one abroad in this black little world? What of the other woman? The one who was being hunted? Where was she? And what of the ghost at her heels?

The car bounded over a railroad crossing. She recalled the directions given by the man at the station and hastily applied the brake. There was another and more dangerous crossing a hundred yards ahead. She had been warned particularly to take it carefully, as there was a sharp curve in the road beyond.

Suddenly she jammed down the emergency brake, a startled exclamation falling from her lips. Not 20 feet ahead, in the middle of the road and directly in line with the light of the lamps, stood a black, motionless figure—the figure of a woman whose head was lowered and whose arms hung limply at her sides.

The woman in the car bent forward

over the wheel, staring hard. Many seconds passed. At last the forlorn object in the roadway lifted her face and looked vacantly into the glare of the lamps. Her eyes were wide-open, her face a ghastly white.

"God in heaven!" struggled from the stiffening lips of Sara Wrاندall. Her fingers tightened on the wheel.

She knew. This was the woman! The long brown ulster; the limp, fluttering veil? "A woman about your size and figure," the sheriff had said.

The figure swayed and then moved a few steps forward. Blinded by the lights, she bent her head and shielded her eyes with her hand the better to glimpse the occupant of the car.

"Are you looking for me?" she cried out shrilly, at the same time spreading her arms as if in surrender. It was almost a wail.

Mrs. Wrاندall caught her breath. Her heart began to beat once more.

"Who are you? What do you want?" she cried out, without knowing what she said.

The girl started. She had not expected to hear the voice of a woman. She staggered to the side of the road, out of the line of light.

"I—I beg your pardon," she cried—it was like a wail of disappointment. "I am sorry to have stopped you."

"Come here," commanded the other, still staring.

The unsteady figure advanced. Halting beside the car, she leaned across the spare tires and gazed into the eyes of the driver. Their faces were not more than a foot apart, their eyes were narrowed in tense scrutiny.

"What do you want?" repeated Mrs. Wrاندall.

"I understand," said the other, something like grimace in her level tones. "I have been tempted more than once myself." The enigmatic remark made no impression on the listener.

"I wonder how long ago it was that it all happened," muttered the girl, as if to herself. "It seems ages—oh, such ages."

"Where have you been hiding since last night?" asked Mrs. Wrاندall, throwing in the clutch. The car started forward with a jerk, kicking up the snow behind it.

"Was it only last night? Oh, I've been—" The thought of her sufferings from exposure and dread was too much for the wretched creature. She broke out in a soft wail.

"You've been out in all this weather?" demanded the other.

"I lost my way. In the hills back there. I don't know where I was."

"Had you no place of shelter?"

"Where could I seek shelter? I spent the day in the cellar of a farmer's house. He didn't know I was there. I have had no food."

"Why did you kill that man?"

"There was nothing left for me to do but that."

"And why did you rob him?"

"Ah, I had ample time to think of all that. You may tell the officers they will find everything hidden in that farmhouse cellar. God knows I do not want them. I am not a thief. I'm not so bad as that."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Mothers' Favorite.

A cough medicine for children should be harmless. It should be pleasant to take. It should be effective. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is all of this and is the mothers' favorite everywhere. For sale by all dealers.

Advertisement.

Awful Come Down.

William Draycott, playing in "Under Cover," is a Scotchman. One time, while under the Williamson management, he played the title role in "The Duke of Killiecrankie" in New Zealand. In one scene he wore kilts such as the Clan Gordon uses. A Scotchman in the audience sought him out after the first performance and expressed great pleasure at seeing a Scotch actor in kilts.

"Oh, it's fine," said the newcomer. "You're a pleasin' sight to the eyes."

He hung around Draycott every night. Finally, one evening, the actor told him the bill was to be changed.

"And what are you going to play now?" asked the other.

"I'm to appear in a playlet called 'Madame Butterfly,'" said Draycott.

"And what part will you take?"

"I'll be a lieutenant in the United States navy."

"Huh!" came from the Scot. "Ain't it an awful come down for you?"

Business Getters, "Republican Classified Ads."

How To Conquer Rheumatism At Your Own Home.

If you or any of your friends suffer from rheumatism, kidney disorders or excess of uric acid causing lameness, backache, muscular pains; stiff joints, swollen joints, pain in the limbs and feet; dizziness of sight, itching skin or frequent neuralgic pains, I invite you to send for a generous Free Trial Treatment of my well-known, reliable **Chronicure**, with references and full particulars by mail. (This is no C. O. D. scheme.) No matter how many years have failed in your case, let me prove to you, free of cost, that **Chronicure** can be conquered. **Chronicure** succeeds where all else fails. **Chronicure** cleanses the blood and removes the cause. Also for a weakened, run-down condition of the system, you will find **Chronicure** a most satisfactory general tonic that makes you feel that life is worth living. Please tell your friends of this liberal offer and send today for large free booklet to Mrs. M. SUMMERS, 131 E. Washington Avenue, South Bend, Indiana.

The girl did not hear the strange question. She was hurrying around to the opposite side of the car. As she crossed before the lamps, Mrs. Wrاندall noticed with dulled interest that her garments were covered with mud; her small, comely hat was in sad disorder; loose wisps of hair fluttered with the unsightly veil. Her hands, she recalled, were clad in thin

suede gloves. She would be half-frozen. She had been out in all this terrible weather—perhaps since the hour of her flight from the Inn.

The old feeling of pity grew stronger within her. She made no effort to analyze it, nor to account for it. Why should she pity the slayer of her husband? It was a question unasked, unconsidered. Afterwards she was to recall this hour and its strange impulses, and to realize that it was not pity, but mercy that moved her to do the extraordinary thing that followed.

Trembling all over, her teeth chattering, her breath coming in short little moans, the girl struggled up beside her and fell back in the seat. Without a word, Sara Wrاندall drew the great buffalo robe over her and tucked it in about her feet and legs far up about her body, which had slumped down in the seat.

"You are very, very good," chattered the girl, almost inaudibly. "I shall never forget—" She did not complete the sentence, but sat upright and fixed her gaze on her companion's face. "You—you are not doing this just to turn me over to—the police? They must be searching for me. You are not going to give me up to them, are you? There will be a reward!"

"There is no reward," said Sara Wrاندall sharply. "I do not mean to give you up. I am simply giving you a chance to get away. I have always felt sorry for the fox when the time for the kill drew near. That's the way I feel."

"Oh, thank you! Thank you! But what am I saying? Why should I permit you to do this for me? I mean to go back there and have it over with. I know I can't escape. It will have to come. It is bound to come. Why put it off? Let them take me, let them do what they will with me. I—"

"Hush! We'll see. First of all, understand me: I shall not turn you over to the police. I will give you the chance. I will help you. I can do no more than that."

"But why should you help me? I—I—oh, I can't let you do it! You do not understand. I—have—committed—a terrible—" she broke off with a groan.

"I understand," said the other, something like grimace in her level tones. "I have been tempted more than once myself." The enigmatic remark made no impression on the listener.

"I wonder how long ago it was that it all happened," muttered the girl, as if to herself. "It seems ages—oh, such ages."

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"Oh, thank you! Thank you! But what am I saying? Why should I permit you to do this for me? I mean to go back there and have it over with. I know I can't escape. It will have to come. It is bound to come. Why put it off? Let them take me, let them do what they will with me. I—"

"Hush! We'll see. First of all, understand me: I shall not turn you over to the police. I will give you the chance. I will help you. I can do no more than that."

"But why should you help me? I—I—oh, I can't let you do it! You do not understand. I—have—committed—a terrible—" she broke off with a groan.

"I understand," said the other, something like grimace in her level tones. "I have been tempted more than once myself." The enigmatic remark made no impression on the listener.

"I wonder how long ago it was that it all happened," muttered the girl, as if to herself. "It seems ages—oh, such ages."

"Where have you been hiding since last night?" asked Mrs. Wrاندall, throwing in the clutch. The car started forward with a jerk, kicking up the snow behind it.

"Was it only last night? Oh, I've been—" The thought of her sufferings from exposure and dread was too much for the wretched creature. She broke out in a soft wail.

"You've been out in all this weather?" demanded the other.

"I lost my way. In the hills back there. I don't know where I was."

"Had you no place of shelter?"

"Where could I seek shelter? I spent the day in the cellar of a farmer's house. He didn't know I was there. I have had no food."

"Why did you kill that man?"

"There was nothing left for me to do but that."

"And why did you rob him?"

"Ah, I had ample time to think of all that. You may tell the officers they will find everything hidden in that farmhouse cellar. God knows I do not want them. I am not a thief. I'm not so bad as that."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Mothers' Favorite.

A cough medicine for children should be harmless. It should be pleasant to take. It should be effective. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is all of this and is the mothers' favorite everywhere. For sale by all dealers.

Advertisement.

Awful Come Down.

William Draycott, playing in "Under Cover," is a Scotchman. One time, while under the Williamson management, he played the title role in "The Duke of Killiecrankie" in New Zealand. In one scene he wore kilts such as the Clan Gordon uses. A Scotchman in the audience sought him out after the first performance and expressed great pleasure at seeing a Scotch actor in kilts.

"Oh, it's fine," said the newcomer. "You're a pleasin' sight to the eyes."

He hung around Draycott every night. Finally, one evening, the actor told him the bill was to be changed.

"And what are you going to play now?" asked the other.

"I'm to appear in a playlet called 'Madame Butterfly,'" said Draycott.

"And what part will you take?"

"I'll be a lieutenant in the United States navy."

"Huh!" came from the Scot. "Ain't it an awful come down for you?"

Business Getters, "Republican Classified Ads."

How To Conquer Rheumatism At Your Own Home.

If you or any of your friends suffer from rheumatism, kidney disorders or excess of uric acid causing lameness, backache, muscular pains; stiff joints, swollen joints, pain in the limbs and feet; dizziness of sight, itching skin or frequent neuralgic pains, I invite you to send for a generous Free Trial Treatment of my well-known, reliable **Chronicure**, with references and full particulars by mail. (This is no C. O. D. scheme.) No matter how many years have failed in your case, let me prove to you, free of cost, that **Chronicure** can be conquered. **Chronicure** succeeds where all else fails. **Chronicure** cleanses the blood and removes the cause. Also for a weakened, run-down condition of the system, you will find **Chronicure** a most satisfactory general tonic that makes you feel that life is worth living. Please tell your friends of this liberal offer and send today for large free booklet to Mrs. M. SUMMERS, 131 E. Washington Avenue, South Bend, Indiana.

The girl did not hear the strange question. She was hurrying around to the opposite side of the car. As she crossed before the lamps, Mrs. Wrاندall noticed with dulled interest that her garments were covered with mud; her small, comely hat was in sad disorder; loose wisps of hair fluttered with the unsightly veil. Her hands, she recalled, were clad in thin

suede gloves. She would be half-frozen. She had been out in all this terrible weather—perhaps since the hour of her flight from the Inn.

The old feeling of pity grew stronger within her. She made no effort to analyze it, nor to account for it. Why should she pity the slayer of her husband? It was a question unasked, unconsidered. Afterwards she was to recall this hour and its strange impulses, and to realize that it was not pity, but mercy that moved her to do the extraordinary thing that followed.

Trembling all over, her teeth chattering, her breath coming in short little moans, the girl struggled up beside her and fell back in the seat. Without a word, Sara Wrاندall drew the great buffalo robe over her and tucked it in about her feet and legs far up about her body, which had slumped down in the seat.

"You are very, very good," chattered the girl, almost inaudibly. "I shall never forget—" She did not complete the sentence, but sat upright and fixed her gaze on her companion's face. "You—you are not doing this just to turn me over to—the police? They must be searching for me. You are not going to give me up to them, are you? There will be a reward!"

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"Had you no place of shelter?"

"Where could I seek shelter? I spent the day in the cellar of a farmer's house. He didn't know I was there. I have had no food."

"Why did you kill that man?"

MRS. WINN'S ADVICE TO WOMEN

Take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and be Restored to Health.

Kansas City, Mo.—"The doctors told me I would never be a mother. Every month the pains were so bad that I could not bear my weight on one foot. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and had not finished the first bottle when I felt greatly relieved and I took it until it made me sound and well, and I now have two fine baby girls. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly for what it has done for me. I always speak a word in favor of your medicine to other women who suffer when I have an opportunity."—Mrs. H. T. WINN, 1225 Fremont Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Read What Another Woman says:

Cumming, Ga.—"I tell some suffering woman every day of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it has done for me. I could not eat or sleep, had a bad stomach and was in misery all the time. I could not do my housework or walk any distance without suffering great pain. I tried doctors' medicines and different patent medicines but failed to get relief. My husband brought home your Vegetable Compound and in two weeks I could eat anything, could sleep like a healthy baby, and walk a long distance without feeling tired. I can highly recommend your Vegetable Compound to women who suffer as I did, and you are at liberty to use this letter."—Mrs. CHARLIE BAGLEY, R. 3, Cumming, Ga.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

There is no substitute for Royal Baking Powder for making the best cake, biscuit and pastry. Royal is Absolutely Pure and the only baking powder made from Royal grape cream of tartar.

Champions Of Europe In Sweepstakes



Of all the drivers who will compete in the next five-hundred-mile race on the Indianapolis motor speedway, none will be treated with more universal respect than Georges Boillot, the champion of Europe, who is shown above at the wheel of the Peugeot he will handle. His teammate Goux, seen in the insert, will likewise command great deference. These two, between them, hold about all the records of Europe, Boillot twice winning the French Grand Prix in 1912 and 1913, with Goux second.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

You Can Get What You Want Here

WANTED TO BUY—Your second hand furniture and stoves. 203 So. Chestnut. Phone 714. m10d

WANTED—Two rooms for light housekeeping by family of two. Inquire here. m7d

FARM LANDS, FLORIDA—200 farms in Palm Beach County will be given away by us April 30th, 1914. The farms are from 5 to 40 acres and are excellent for citrus fruit and vegetables. We have guaranteed to give these farms absolutely free to advertise Lake Worth. No restrictions as to residing on or improving the land. Write for full particulars to Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Lake Worth, Florida. m9d

FOR SALE—9 room house, 5 acres of land, good barn. 4 room cottage, 2 acres of land. Both at city limits. Will consider some city property. See E. C. Bollinger. m14d

FOR SALE—A three light F. & P. Gasoline light system, in first class condition. Will sell cheap. Inquire at The Hub Clothing Store. f11d&wtf

FOR SALE—Pair mare matched mules, 15½ hands high. Owen Roeger. m13d19w

FOR SALE—One White Steamer truck. John C. Groub Co. f20d&W-4f

FOR SALE—Remington, new No. 10. Like new liberal allowance on your old machine. J. H. EuDaly. f17d&tf

FOR SALE—One "Long" Crispette outfit complete. W. A. Carter & Son. m11d

FOR SALE—Four span of work mules. C. C. Quinn, Elizabethtown, Ind. m10d

FOR SALE—Dry stove wood. Richard T. Davis, R1, Seymour. m10d

FOR RENT—Eight room house, centrally located. F. H. Gates. m3d&f

FOR RENT—Small modern house will rent cheap. Inquire here. m7d

FOR RENT—Fruit farm, 16 acres, at Fleming, good house. Pasture with running water. Inquire here. m8d

FOR RENT—Fruit farm, 16 acres, at Fleming, good house. Inquire here. m7d

FOR RENT—Modern seven room house. North Ewing. E. C. Bollinger. f2d&tf

VACUUM—Cleaners for sale or rent. 203 S. Chestnut. m7d

NO HUNTING—Mustn sign 9x17 inches, for posting farms against hunting and trespassing, 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen. Call at Republican office. d&wtf

Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as shown by the government thermometers at the Seymour volunteer weather observation station and reported by J. Thos. Hays, observer. The figures are for twenty-four hours ending at noon:

	Max.	Min.
March 7, 1914	38	31

Weather Indications.

For Indiana: Snow tonight. Sunday cloudy.

Remembers Seymour.

Mrs. Frances C. Forsythe whose husband, John Auld Forsythe, published the Daily Democrat for several years, writes the Republican an interesting letter recalling her memories of Seymour, she says:

"I want to tell you again how much I appreciate your paper, I feel as though I couldn't get along very well without it.

"We have had a fine winter so far, not much snow, a very little rain, but quite cold so far this month, part of the time being below zero.

"I see by your paper that Seymour is advancing. I am glad to hear of the dear old town improving. I love it and expect to while I live. I have some very dear memories connected with it and some very sad ones, but I don't forget my good friends there of whom I am sure I had many. Remember me to my good friends there."

A son was born this morning to Mr. and Mrs. Don A. Bollinger.

The Churches

First Baptist Church.

Sunday School at 9:15 a. m., the biggest and best service of the day. Classes for all. Help us in our effort to have 350 by Easter.

Regular services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., the pastor preaching at both hours. Morning subject, "From Jacob to Israel." This is the second in a series of sermons being preached on Sunday mornings on "The Men of the Old Testament." Evening subject, "How the Pharisees Accounted for Jesus." This is the second in a series of Sunday evening sermons on "Estimates of Jesus by Friends and Foes."

B. Y. P. U. at 6:30. Temperance meeting. Chas. L. Graham, Pastor. BAPTIST HOME DEPARTMENT. Class No. 1—Wednesday at 2:30 with Mrs. Thos. Ross, 421 E. Second street.

Class No. 2—Wednesday at 2:30 with Mrs. Theodore Steinkamp, corner Bill and Brown streets.

Class No. 3—Tuesday at 2:30 with Miss Bertha Hoadley, St. Louis Ave. & Walnut street.

Class No. 4—Will not meet on account of the Union Missionary meeting.

First M. E. Church.

Sunday School 9:15 a. m. Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Epworth League 6:30 p. m.

Junior League 4 p. m. and prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday. Ladies' Aid at 2 p. m. and choir practice at 8 p. m. Friday.

W. H. M. S. Tuesday at 2 p. m. HOME DEPARTMENT.

South Side with Mrs. Riddle, South Broadway Thursday 2 p. m. West Side with Mrs. Dr. Shinness, Central Ave. Thursday at 2:30 p. m.

Do not forget to bring some one with you to Sunday School.

Morning sermon subject: "God Knows and Understands."

Evening, "What is That to Thee Follow Than Me."

D. L. Thomas, Pastor.

Nazarene.

Sunday services: Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Preaching 10:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Young Peoples' meeting at 6:30 p. m.

Bible Study Tuesday evening at 7:30 will be changed from the regular order and we will spend the time in singing and prayer for our coming revival which is to begin March 15th. Prayer meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m. The unconverted are always welcome among us. An offering for the poor Sunday night.

M. T. Brandyberry, Pastor.

Christian Science.

Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Sunday service at 10:45 a. m. Subject, "Man."

Testimonial meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. To our services and to the reading room the public is cordially invited and welcome.

Evangelist W. R. Cain.

Beginning March 15 Evangelist W. R. Cain of Wichita, Kansas, will be in Seymour at the Pentecostal church of the Nazarene for a special revival.



EVANGELIST W. R. CAIN.

He is a splendid preacher and good singer. He will sing special songs using his guitar as accompaniment. Other announcements will appear later.

M. T. Brandyberry, Pastor.

Ministerial Association.

A meeting of the ministerial association will be held Monday morning at 10 o'clock in the sanctuary of the Baptist Observer. A full attendance is desired because matters pertaining to the county Sunday School convention will be up for discussion and action.

William A. Schruoff, Pres.

A son was born this morning to Mr. and Mrs. Don A. Bollinger.

German M. E. Church.

Sunday School at nine a. m. under the direction of Martin Hodapp. Supt. German preaching service at 10:30 with sermon by the pastor on the subject, "Priests and Kings Unto God."

At 7:30 English preaching service with sermon by the pastor on "Hallowing God's Name." At 6:45 both departments of the Epworth League assemble. The junior department with their usual leaders, the senior department to be addressed by Christopher Schleier.

On Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 a union meeting of all the Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies of the city is to be held in our church. This meeting is to be addressed by Miss Hedwig Graf, a returned missionary who formerly was stationed at Inhambane, East Coast of Africa.

Christian Church.

Bible School at 9:30 a. m. Dr. David L. Robeson, Supt. will be in charge. All members of the school is expected to be in their places tomorrow morning at 9:30. Every class of our school is doing good work. There is a class for every one. None too old or too young but what can find a class to suit their age. Communion and preaching services at 10:30 a. m.

The pastor will preach in the morning and also in the evening at 7:30. Strangers are made to feel at home with us.

Edward L. Pettus, Pastor.

St. Paul Evangelical Church.

Sunday School at 9 a. m. German divine worship at 10:30 a. m. Y. P. S. prayer meeting at 6:45 p. m. English evening service at 7:30 p. m. On Tuesday evening at 7:30 monthly business meeting of the Y. P. S. at the home of Miss Elizabeth Aufderheide on North Blish street. Wednesday evening at 7:30 mid week bible study. Everybody welcome to all services. H. R. Boech, Pastor.

Presbyterian Church.

Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor 6:45 p. m. Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Please note the change in time of holding evening service.

M. E. Prather, Minister.

Woodstock.

Sunday School at 2 p. m. Church services every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock led by one of the members. Come and help us. Everybody welcome.

W. R. Bedel, S. S. Supt.

Evangelical Lutheran.

German service at 10 a. m. German Lenten service at 7 p. m. E. H. Eggers, Pastor.

Catholic Church.

Low Mass at 8 a. m. High Mass at 10 a. m. Vespers and Benediction at 3 p. m.

The UNION LABEL

Appeals to every working man. I have been fortunate in securing the CHICAGO NATIONAL WOOLEN MILLS line of swatches for Men's MADE-TO-ORDER SUITS, OVERCOATS and RAINCOATS for Spring 1914. This is the only concern which makes a specialty of giving to the trade a pure wool garment for

\$15.00

exclusively. Can you beat it? Every suit is union made. The margin of profit is ridiculously small. Notice the display in DEHLER'S Store Window. Remember you are guaranteed the best workmanship that skilled tailors can produce and are assured a perfect fit. THIS IS THE LINE THAT MADE \$15.00 FAMOUS.

I am also showing a line to sell at \$16.50 and \$22.50. It's in a class of its own. A HAT or CAP to match suit or a LEATHER BELT with your initials in gold letters or lodge emblem on. Business is FINE. Watch out I am after your business. Highest quality merchandise at honest prices will demand your recognition. I want your next suit—order now.

\$25 Minus \$10 OrderNow **RAY E. MILBURN** \$25 Minus \$10 OrderNow
A T DEHLER'S STORE

Mr. Policeman, Fireman, Motorman, Conductor: I have the FECHHEIMER Agency, Cincinnati, for your UNIFORMS.

Now Is The Time To Prepare For Spring Seeding

We Have a Complete Line of

Tested Seeds

THE PRICES ARE RIGHT

We Handle the Best Cream Separator on the Market—"THE LILLY" WIRE FENCING FOR FIELD and POULTRY That Easy Running Sewing Machine The "VICTORIA." A Beauty—See It

—THE—

SEYMOUR HARDWARE CO.

118 SOUTH CHESTNUT STREET. Phone 718
J. H. POLLERT H. W. AUBKE

The Country Store's Method of Merchandising

Which was carefully studied out before we started on a strictly cash basis. No delivery system has proven a great success. We have built up the most extensive General Merchandise business in Southern Indiana and I could write pages upon how we have accomplished our aim but space will not permit. It is an acknowledged fact that we are the price makers of this section of the country every day in the week and every week in the year we have a store full of merchandise at Bargain Prices.

Argo Lump Starch, 3-5c boxes for.....	10c
Hoosier Lump Starch, best quality, 3lbs. for.....	10c
3 lb. size 15c quality fancy Red Tomatoes, 2 cans for.....	15c
2 lb. size 12½c quality extra Standard Sugar Corn, 2 cans for.....	15c
Best quality No. 1 Galv Tubs 39c No. 2 size 45c No. 3 size.....	49c
Good quality canned Salmon, per can.....	8c
A good loose Coffee for lb.....	15c
Clark's O. N. T. Thread, spool.....	4c
Red Seal Lye, 3 cans for.....	25c
White Line Washing Powder, 3 boxes for.....	10c
Durham Duplex 500 Model Safety Razors on sale this week for.....	25c
Search Light Matches, 2 boxes for.....	5c

RAY R. KEACH

East Second St., Seymour, Ind.

P. S.—Car load Woven Fencing and Nails just arrived. Get our prices. Car load best quality Non Hardening Salt just in. Low Prices.

RAIN COATS

Saturday Night and Monday \$3.95
\$5.00 VALUE.

Philadelphia Bargain Store

NEVER WITHOUT A BARGAIN.

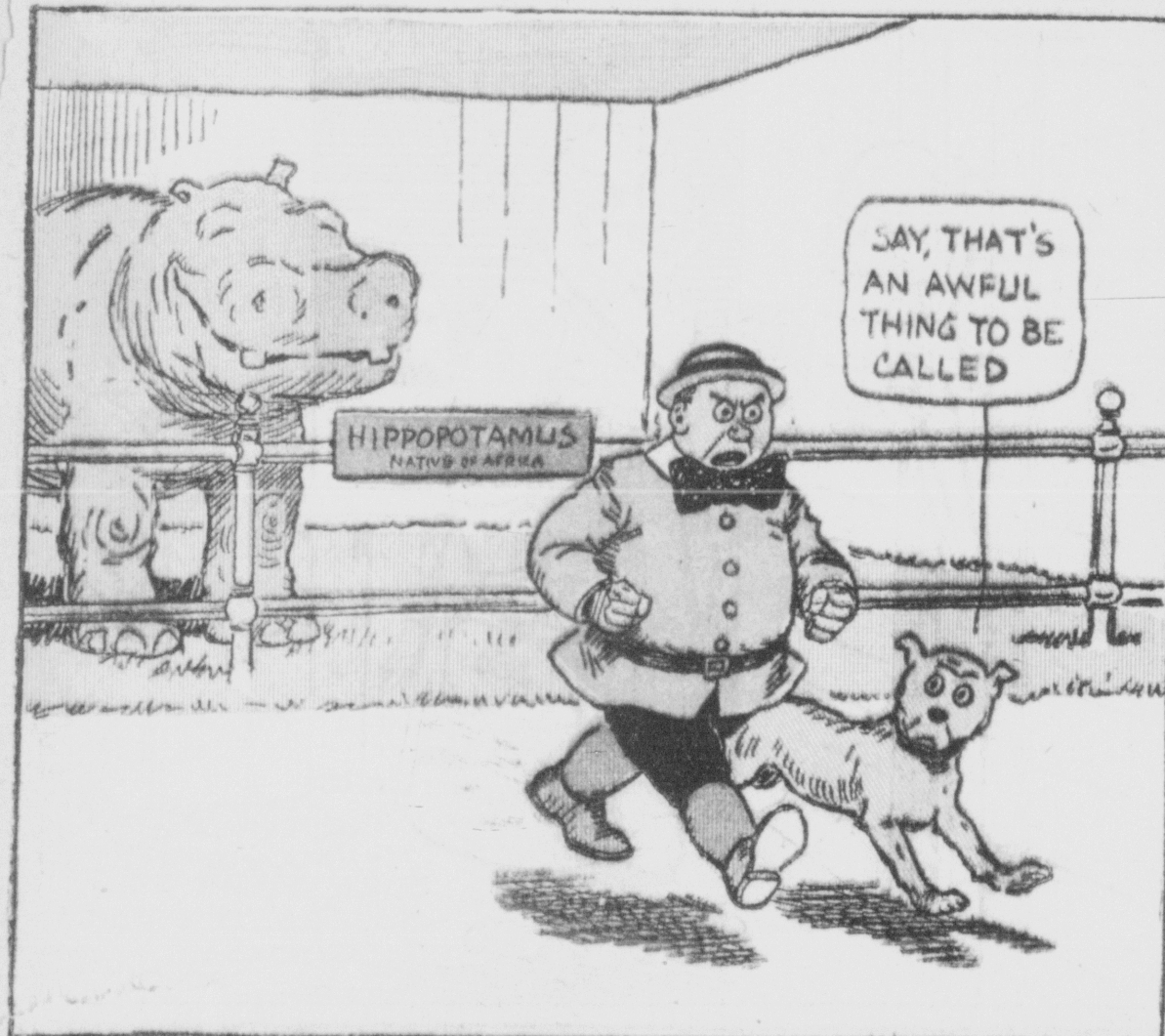
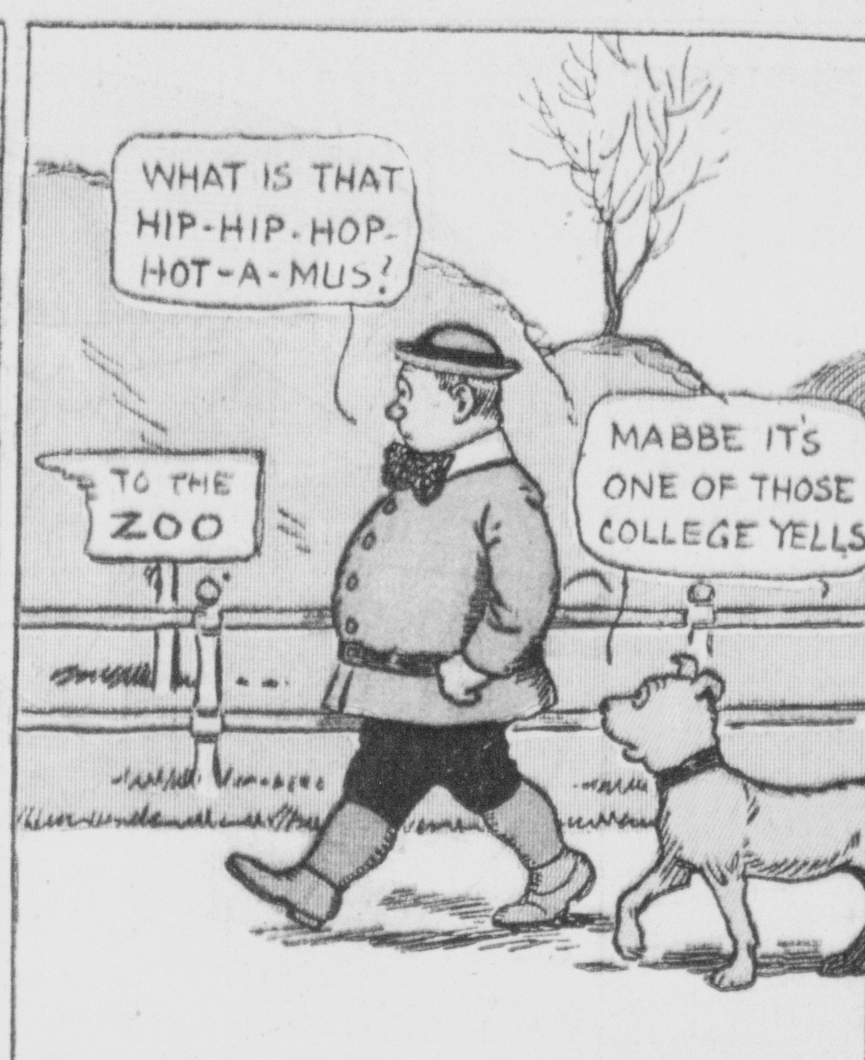
We Do "Printing That Pleases"

A FOXY SCHEME
 "Tommy, if you'll saw some wood I'll tell you what I'll do."
 "What's that, dad?"
 "I'll let you have the sawdust to play circus with."

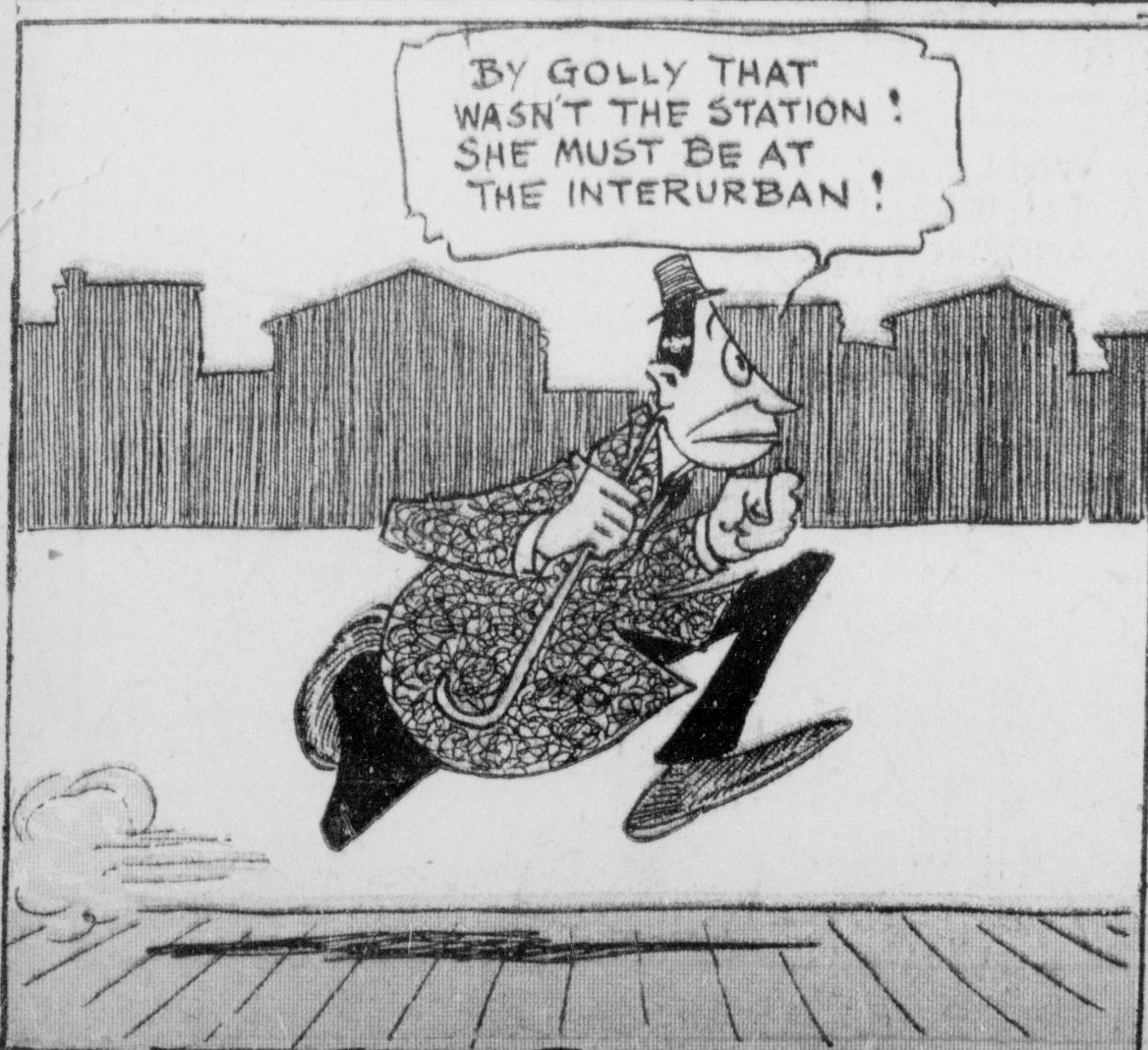
Clumsy Claude

It's Awful To Be Called a Hippopotamus

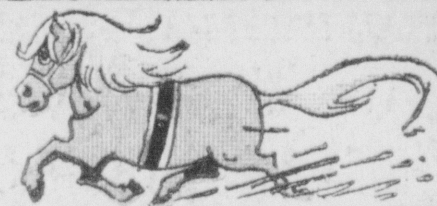
KEEN CUT
 "Would you marry him if you me?"
 "I'd marry any one that asked I were you."



Mrs. Timekiller—Had the Right Time but Wrong Station



AHA! IT TAKES DUKE TO BRING THE DOCTOR IN A HURRY!



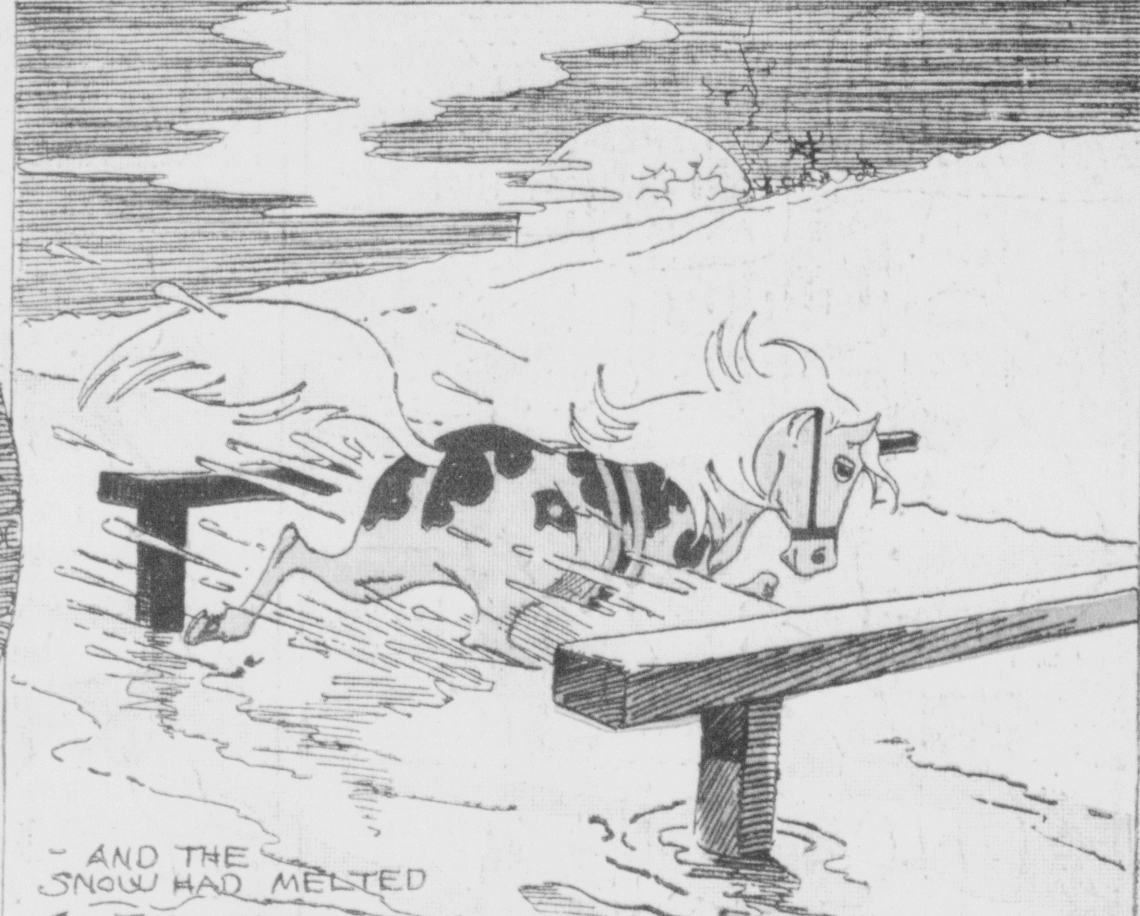
WORLD COLOR PRINTING CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.



THE CROUP ONE NIGHT AND I HEARD THE MAMMA TELL THE FATHER TO GET A DOCTOR—



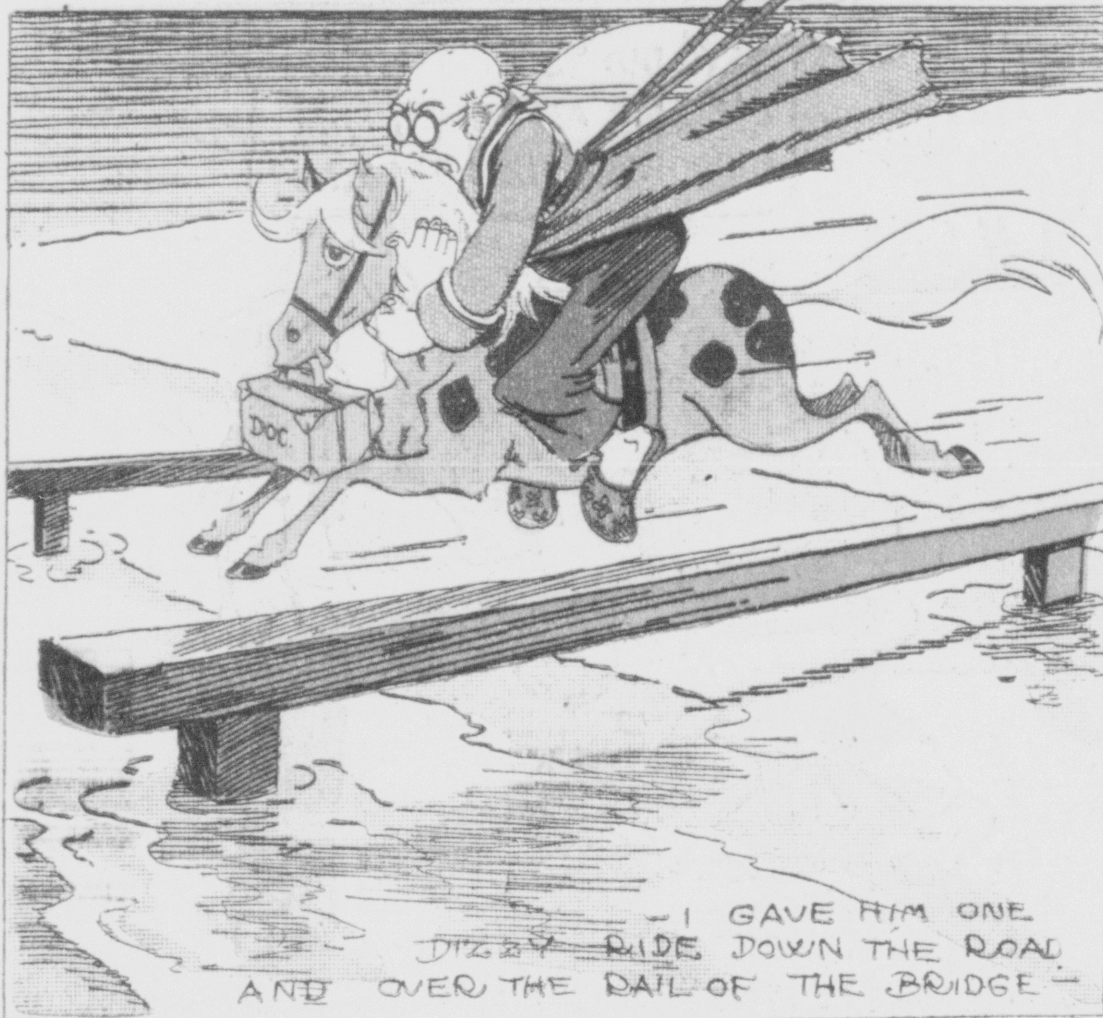
—SO, I WENT AFTER HIM ON MY OWN HOOK! IT WAS IN EARLY SPRING—



—AND THE SNOW HAD MELTED SO THAT THE WATER WAS CLEAR OVER THE BRIDGE—



BUT I GOT THROUGH ALRIGHT AND ROUSED THE DOCTOR, AND—



—I GAVE HIM ONE DIZZY RIDE DOWN THE ROAD AND OVER THE RAIL OF THE BRIDGE—



THE TURNER MAMMA WAS SURE SURPRISED TO SEE THE DOC. SO QUICK! 3897

ANNA BELLE'S New School Clothes



ds:—it's beginning to draw near the school term now, but Marjorie and I ten some new school clothes, so I'll you. When little sister Tot found as goin to do she begged me to show ten clothes also. Everyone thinks our e very pretty and I hope you will. I y in school and my last month's to-as 98½, while I think is very good. d offered to give 10 dollars to our ETY if I made 99 average, but I miss it only ½ per cent. However, giving us five dollars, as I came so

all brought me so many good letters and they report their SEWING SOCI- g just fine. Listen, if you haven't ertificate of Membership yet, write aper and I'll be glad to send you re an officer in your Society will as you wish for your members. wo right now and write to your

Anna Belle

THE NOVEL GAME OF "HOW DID THE PIGS GET OUT?"

Cut out the square containing the circles and also cut dotted line circle. Paste the square on heavy cardboard and also the circle. Now place the circle inside the opening and pin at the dot in center of small circle. Each player takes a pig and places it on the space marked "place pig here." The player selected for first so thumps the circle around and endeavors to make a space register with their space. Remember that the lines must be exactly together. The number of space that registers or matches is the number of points made. The first player to make 8 points wins the game.

